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THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

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Austria 12 S. | Lebanon £1.50
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Iran 40 Rials | Turkey T.£6
Italy 350 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel 1.2 4.50 | Yugoslavia 12 D

...HER—PARIS: Thursday, variable. ...(50-65). Friday, variable. LONDON: ...variable. Temp. 14-5 (57-41). Friday, ...RANEAN: Slight, becoming moderate, ...day, overcast. Temp. 19-8 (66-46). ...): Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 11-4

...RLD WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.



United Press International.

The bow of a Mississippi River ferry sticking out of the water yesterday after it was rammed and sunk.

...nker Slams Into Mississippi River Ferry; 50 Missing

LULING, La., Oct. 20 (AP).—A Norwegian tanker crashed ...a loaded Mississippi River ferry today, capsizing it and ...owing many passengers and vehicles into the river. Offi... estimated that at least 50 persons were missing.

A newspaper reporter at the scene said he saw the bodies ...1 victims which had been pulled from the river.

There was no official count of the number of persons ...ard the ferry, the George Prince. St. Charles County ...riff John St. Amant said he thought there might be 35 ...s and 75 people at the bottom of the river. Eighteen sur... were taken to a Luling hospital and Sheriff St. Amant ...he doubted more survivors would be found.

Jerry Mayo, a worker on a second ferry that had just com...ed a run between Destrehan and Luling, about 20 miles ...ver from New Orleans, said:

"We saw the ship moving up the river, and the ship blew [its whistle] for the ferry four or five times, but the ferry just kept going.

"The ship hit it, pushed it upriver, flipped it over and it started sinking. The ship kept going."

The 22,850-ton tanker Frosta, headed for a Baton Rouge refinery, anchored two miles upriver.

The ferry sank within 15 minutes and lay with only a portion of the bow sticking out of the water.

Several chemical plants are along the river around Luling and Destrehan, and morning shifts were apparently changing about the time of the accident. The ferry is the only way to cross the river at that point, where it is three-quarters of a mile wide.

Deadlock Feared for Meeting on Rhodesia

By Bernard Weinraub

GENEVA, Oct. 20 (NYT).—British officials, preparing for the conference on the future of Rhodesia, are increasingly worried about a deadlock because of sharpening divisions on the black nationalist side as well as key differences between the white minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith and Africans seeking majority rule.

Although British officials initially expressed some optimism that the conference would set up an interim biracial Rhodesian government that would lead to black majority rule, diplomats are now concerned that the parley could break up quickly because of what appear to be irreconcilable differences between the white and black sides, coupled with deepening dissent among black nationalist leaders.

Informal preparatory talks are set to start tomorrow shortly after the scheduled arrival of Mr. Smith and Ivor Richard, Britain's Ambassador to the United Nations, who will preside over the meeting. Rhodesian nationalist leaders are due to arrive during the next few days and the conference is to start Oct. 28.

Power Rivalries

British officials, here and in London, are especially worried now about the confusion in black nationalist ranks and express fears that power rivalries will paralyze the conference, leading to deadlock. The pessimistic view, voiced over the last few days, is compounded by Britain's uncertainty about Mr. Smith's negotiating stance.

Mr. Smith and his negotiating team have insisted that they are attending the conference solely to implement the terms of the settlement plan agreed upon by the Rhodesian leader and drawn up by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The five-point plan includes majority rule within two years and the formation of an interim biracial government to replace his white-ruled regime in the nation of 270,000 whites and 6 million blacks.

Although these points are acceptable to most of the nationalists, two key unresolved issues threaten to bog down the conference. One issue is Mr. Smith's contention that the Kissinger plan provided assurances that, in the interim government, the white minority will retain two significant Cabinet portfolios, law and order, and defense. Black nationalists oppose white control of these Cabinet posts.

The second issue is Mr. Smith's insistence that the minority retain control of the interim government and thus of the hand-over process. The Africans are insisting that they have full power over the interim government.

It is the view of the British, expressed in recent days, that the points set out by Mr. Smith provide, in themselves, scope for negotiation. But the British are also worried that, if Mr. Smith proves adamant and refuses to use the Kissinger plan as a basis for negotiation, it could provoke a nationalist walkout.

Sithole Invitation

Another problem that has compounded diplomatic concern about the conference is the bitter row that developed after Britain's invitation to the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole to attend the meeting. Mr. Sithole, who had originally not been on Britain's invitation list, claims the leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), a well-established nationalist group.

But the claim is disputed by Robert Mugabe, a conference participant, who regards himself as head of the organization.



United Press International.

PRAYING TOGETHER—An Israeli Army officer and a Moslem villager praying together in the Tomb of the Patriarchs yesterday in Hebron, in the occupied West Bank of Jordan. The site has been reopened to Jewish and Moslem worshippers after a two-week closure occasioned by Jewish and Moslem vandalism.

Beirut Hit By Heavy Pre-Truce Shelling

BEIRUT, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Rightists and leftists today pounded each other's Beirut residential areas with heavy shelling, but after all-day meetings both sides said they would respect a cease-fire scheduled to take effect tomorrow morning.

Leftist-held Beirut Radio estimated that more than 1,500 shells, mainly 80-mm to 120-mm mortar rounds, fell on west Beirut alone between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—believed to be the heaviest barrage for any day of the war.

As evening fell, shells still were landing at a rate of several per minute.

A doctor at American University Hospital said wounded were being brought in too fast for proper identification.

Meetings Held

After a series of daylong meetings between Palestinian and Lebanese leftists on the one hand and Christian rightists and President Elias Sarkis on the other, both sides announced they would abide by the truce, scheduled to start at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

But each camp doubted the other would stick to the terms of the truce, worked out in Saudi Arabia last weekend.

A communiqué issued by rightist militias last night called on all Christian fighters to "observe the cease-fire throughout Lebanese territories" in order to "facilitate the mission of President Sarkis in restoring peace to Lebanon."

Beirut Radio earlier broadcast a similar communiqué from the leftists.

No Immediate Effect

But the announcements had no immediate effect on the intense, indiscriminate shelling that increased as the cease-fire deadline drew nearer.

Heavy fighting also was reported in southern Lebanon. But in the absence of reliable accounts, the conflicting communiqués of rival radios and militias painted a confusing picture of what was going on.

Leftists claimed to have retaken the town of Marjayoun—captured by the Christians Monday—and the neighboring village of Aishiyah, 10 miles north of the Israeli border.

Christians denied that Marjayoun had fallen but conceded Aishiyah had been retaken. A rightist station, Radio Amsheet, claimed the leftists massacred "a large number of people" at Aishiyah. Leftist spokesmen denied the charge.

Many Wounded

The doctor in charge of the emergency ward at the American University Hospital in Moslem-held west Beirut said that so many wounded had been received the staff could not keep count.

"All I can say now is that they're coming in faster than we can fill out cards for them," he said.

Newspapers estimated the death toll from the shelling had risen to more than 200 since the weekend.

Beirut Radio again charged that Israeli troops had intervened in southern Lebanon to help Christian militiamen capture the border village of Yaroun, which, it said, had been occupied by 60 Israeli tanks.

Although witnesses have reported seeing Christians carrying Israeli weapons, there has been no verification of charges that the Israelis have been fighting in the south.

Extensive contacts were conducted to try to insure the adherence of all parties to tomorrow's cease-fire, agreed upon by Syria, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

'Irony' on Barre Plan Not Appreciated

...rench Leaders Reply Angrily to U.S. Editorial

...James Goldsborough

..., Oct. 20 (IHT).—An ... in the Wall Street ... headlined, "Vive the Left!" created a political ... here today and was ...ly denounced by the government.

...ditorial, which appeared ...day's editions of the U.S. and finance newspaper, ...led in explicit terms the ...ent's economic austerity ...d said that it would fuel ... instead o... curbing it. ...5 per cent as intended. ...leftist leaders of the ...labor unions had our sympathy when they ...national strike the other ...rotest Premier Raymond ... new austerity program for the sickly French economy," it said.

The French Socialist party was stirred today over this unexpected support for its attacks on the austerity plan and spent most of the day trying to obtain a copy of the editorial, which was heavily commented on by French radio and television. The Journal's position backed up the party's attacks on the austerity plan, which was debated in the National Assembly last night.

An opposition motion to censure the plan received only 181 out of 490 possible votes.

Elysée Reaction

The government, meanwhile, reacted immediately to the Journal's remarks. From Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean, where President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is visiting, Elysée Palace spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat called the Journal's remarks, "an abusive transposition of the American economic and social situation onto France. It reflects a total misunderstanding of French realities."

The unusual official reaction apparently was prompted by the wide publicity given here to the Journal's criticisms. French officials appeared puzzled that the Journal's economic writers would disagree with the classic anti-inflation measures in the Barre plan, which include tax increases, a price freeze and ceilings on growth of the national budget and the money supply.

But the reaction also underlined the government's sensitivity to criticism of the French economy. Earlier this month, there was an official condemnation of the OECD for its publication of a study on income distribution showing France as having the widest disparity among OECD nations between the very rich and very poor.

One of the Journal's criticisms was that the government's recently passed capital-gains tax—aimed at reducing inequalities between the rich and poor—contributed to what it called the present "economic slide."

A spokesman for Mr. Barre commented that the Journal editorial was "a bad joke. We frankly don't understand it or what motivated it."

The editorial said: "The anti- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Israeli Officials Are Skeptical Of Peace Plan for Lebanon

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Israeli Foreign Ministry officials today doubted that the peace plan signed by six Arab leaders on Monday in Riyadh would result in an end to the Lebanese war.

Most of the resolutions adopted by the Arab leaders struck the Israelis as unrealistic and the conference itself was viewed by one ministry analyst as primarily "a Syrian gimmick."

"We're not taking this terribly seriously," one official said. "We see very little chance of success for these Riyadh decisions."

The view here was that Syria gained the most at the Riyadh gathering because it came to the meeting after launching a major military offensive in Lebanon and left without making a commitment to withdraw its troops from Lebanese soil.

The Israeli officials also questioned whether the proposed 30,000-man Arab peace-keeping force empowered to impose a cease-fire on warring Lebanese factions would become a reality.

The notion of such a force has raised a number of unanswered questions here.

Force Makeup Questioned

These questions include how the force would be made up and whether it would be dominated by the Syrians. Under the terms of the Riyadh resolutions the force would be under the command of President Sarkis of Lebanon, who currently has no soldiers to command.

President Sarkis so far has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Some Charge Party Weakening Itself

...taly's Communists Reveal Split Over Cabinet Support

...y Alvin Shuster

..., Oct. 20 (NYT).—The ...ng dispute over strategy ... Italy's Communist party ...pted into the open with ...display of public disunity ...a meeting of its Central ...tee.

... officials have made no ...f the unease within the ...er the decision to support ...ng Christian Democrats ...ining on crucial votes in ...nt. And speeches pub... today showed that even ...ership was divided.

...ain conflict emerged in ...ange between two old... the party, Luigi Longo, ...ear-old former party sec... and now president, and Giorgio Amendola, 68, an official who has held a variety of important posts within the party.

Mr. Longo, who has long favored a harder line, was clearly unhappy with the way the party has been going along with the Christian Democrats in shaping proposals to cure economic ills. He referred to the "perplexity" within the rank and file and warned against "fooling ourselves."

"It has not been proven that we have succeeded in these months of the Christian Democratic government of making our position clear to the great mass of the working class," Mr. Longo said. "We have all been able to take the pulse of the party and public opinion and I believe that we have all noticed the existence of doubts and reservations toward our line. This should make us stop and think."

He added that the interests of the party could well suffer if it went blindly into cooperation with the Christian Democrats just to demonstrate that the Communists represented a party of responsibility.

"We are only fooling ourselves," he said. "We not only will lose the influence and prestige among the masses that is the source of our strength but we also will lose our bargaining power."

In effect, Mr. Longo said that the party might be sacrificing future success at the polls by its present strategy. As he saw it, the Communists could be strengthening the Christian Democrats for the latter to make a fresh start.

For his part, Mr. Amendola took the line that the party had no choice at the moment because of the gravity of the economic crisis. Without urgent steps on the economy, he said, inflation would go higher and bring severe hardship to all workers.

"I believe that in the trade-union movement there has been a lack of consideration of the seriousness of the danger of inflation," he said. "This is not an attack on the unions. But I feel I must point out an essential problem that must be clarified and that concerns everyone: the parties, the unions and, above all, the country."

Mr. Amendola thus aligned himself with the party's secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, who told the opening session of the Central Committee meeting on Monday that the party had to keep the Christian Democrats in power at present to avoid the economic and financial collapse of Italy. Mr. Berlinguer said the refusal to cooperate would result in a new political crisis followed by more severe economic troubles.

The decision to abstain in Parliament on key votes followed the June elections that left the Christian Democrats still the largest party but without a majority in Parliament. When the smaller parties decided to withhold their support, the Communists, the second largest party, cleared the way for the new Cabinet by agreeing to abandon its policy of opposition in favor of abstention.

Unions Restive

The result has been to generate internal Communist problems unseen here in years. The unions, whose members provide the party with important support, are particularly restive and are calling a series of strikes to protest the austerity program.

So far, the government of Premier Giulio Andreotti has announced a 25-per-cent increase in the price of gasoline and curbs on wage increases for those earning over $7,200 a year. But more measures are on the way, including higher electricity and telephone charges, and, perhaps, wage controls on workers earning less.

The view of many Communists is that their party has now become a partner in an exercise that will hurt the lower-paid workers most. They want to see more evidence that the higher paid and the tax evaders of Italy will suffer, too.

Posters Assail Officials Linked to Four Seized

...nese Hint Nationwide Purge of Radicals

... Ross H. Munro

...G, Oct. 20.—The down... Mao Tse-tung's widow, ...Ching, and three other radicals may well have just the beginning of a ...ge that will sweep away their radical supporters ...ut China.

...s that began circulating ...s about the purges of ad... radicals in Peking have ...n confirmed, but wall ...appearing in other cities ...cking officials for their ... the four senior radicals ... have been purged—Miss ... Wang Hung-wen, the ...anking member of the ...hang Chun-chiao, the ...eputy premier, and Yao ...n, the party's chief pro...t. They were reportedly ...about Oct. 6 or Oct. 7.

...ers yesterday confirmed ... posters in the streets of ..., the capital of the ...ntral province of Hunan, ...lizing a provincial and a ...l official there. The wall ...implicitly link the two ...icials with the four lead...rals, who are attacked by ...

... have been similar but ...med reports about local ... with radical ties being ...tack in the city of Tai... capital of Shantung ...

...ghai in recent days, ac... to foreigners there, the ... demonstrations and wall ...as shifted from the four ... radicals to local officials associated with them. One poster calls on Peking to "reorganize" the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee, an indirect call for a purge. There have been reports that even party officials at the factory level are being attacked for their links with the radical faction.

All of this does not necessarily suggest that a nationally coordinated purge is under way. While some officials, both here and in the provinces, might be removed at the behest of Communist party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his supporters, other radicals in the provinces may be the target of local opponents with whom they have long been in conflict.

Some indication of how far the purges have already gone among officials who hold posts at the national level will emerge when the Communist party announces the results of a meeting of the Central Committee believed to have been held in recent days. The announcement should at least formally name Mr. Hua as chairman and provide a list of party leaders who are still in good standing.

The anti-radical campaign is broadening in another aspect—the implications about the role played by Miss Chiang during the last two years of Mao's life.

Study Campaign

The initial attacks on Miss Chiang for tampering with Chairman Mao's directives left the impression that they referred to the period since his death. But a poster at Peking University that went up Sunday accused Miss Chiang of "brazenly distorting Chairman Mao's directives" as early as during a study campaign that began in December, 1974.

"Chiang Ching, behind the back of Chairman Mao and the Cen- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Macmillan Urges Coalition to Fight Economic Battles

LONDON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan emerged from years of seclusion tonight to warn the British that their economic situation is so grave that they need a wartime-style coalition government of national unity.

In a television interview with the British Broadcasting Corp., the 82-year-old elder statesman urged a government of the centrists of the main parties.

His call coincides with talk here of a possible general election or coalition to get public support for unpopular measures in order to stabilize the economy and restore foreign confidence in the pound. But the Labor government has given no hint that it is ready to give up.

Mr. Macmillan said Britain would either slide down, or have a Communist revolution, or it could "make an effort such as we've made in the past." He recalled previous coalitions formed to fight the two world wars and the depression of the 1930s.

Kissinger, Rebutting General, Says Israel Is Not 'a Burden'

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, taking issue with a statement by Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said last night that Israel was not "a military burden" for the United States but rather "a staunch bastion of democracy" and "not a liability."

Gen. Brown was quoted in an interview as suggesting, in response to a question, that Israel was a military "burden" for the United States.

Without mentioning Gen. Brown by name last night, Mr. Kissinger departed from the prepared text of a speech on human rights at the Synagogue Council of America's 50th anniversary public dinner at Essex House to say that "in our joint efforts, we consider Israel not as a burden, but as a strong asset, not as a liability, but as a staunch bastion of democracy."

Meanwhile, in Chicago, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., came to the support of Gen. Brown. In an address to the Inland Daily Press Association's annual fall meeting, Sen. Goldwater said that he shared Gen. Brown's view that Israel was a military burden on the United States.

"I agree with him. We can't continue to give any country equipment from our inventory and not deplete our own war machine," Sen. Goldwater said.

Sen. James Buckley, R-Cons-N.Y., who is seeking re-election, has called for Gen. Brown's resignation, charging that the general had "again demonstrated his insensitivity and his ignorance (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Firms Irate Over U.S. Stand on Israel Boycott

By Nancy L. Ross

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—U.S. companies whose compliance with the Arab boycott of Israel was made public Monday by the Commerce Department are reacting with confusion and often anger. Many responded that they traded with Israel and did not consider their reporting of boycott requests by Arab countries to be tantamount to engaging in the boycott.

The Commerce Department also reacted sharply. It denied that it had put out a list of firms engaging in boycotts. What it had done, the department said, was to open its files for public inspection.

The department also sought to clarify the definition of firms considered to have complied with the Arab boycott. Under U.S. law, any U.S. firm is in compliance with the boycott—and hence subject to the reporting requirement—if it supplies certain information on its goods to Arab countries.

It does not matter whether the U.S. firm alters its past business practices to meet Arab requirements. The fact that it has supplied the information means it is in compliance with the Arab boycott.

The department declined to differentiate between those U.S. companies that were just reporting facts, such as the provenance of goods certified as not being of Israeli origin, and those that were altering the natuare of their products, the method of shipment or financing so that they would comply with the terms laid down by Arab purchasers.

Department Position

"The Department of Commerce remains committed to the United States' policy to encourage and request U.S. firms not to respond to any boycott-related request," an unsigned press release said. "At the same time, the department feels that, as a matter of fairness, it is necessary to make clear that boycott requests which must be reported under the law range widely in their qualitative implications."

Yesterday, the department made public the names of more U.S. firms complying with the boycott. At the same time, it announced that five more firms had been charged with failure to report boycott requests.

Among the companies identified yesterday were General Tire International, Upjohn Overseas Co. and the First National Bank of Maryland. Upjohn, which manufactures pharmaceuticals and exports them to Israel, as well as to Arab nations, said it did not expect any change in policy. The bank declined to comment.

General Tire, which also declined comment, agreed last May to a settlement of federal charges that it misused corporate funds, including an allegation that it paid $150,000 to Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi Arabian financier, for getting General Tire's name stricken from the Arab blacklist directed at certain companies.

Israeli Rule Cited

Tom Sullivan, president of Common Market Forwarders Inc., of Houston, a firm that filed multiple boycott-related reports to the government, said his and other similar companies were being used as "pawns in the diplomatic game and they're [the Ford administration] looking for Jewish votes.

The five firms charged with violating the law by failing to report boycott requests were S.C. Prado International, New York; T.G. Howland International, New York; Jiffy International, Hillside, N.J.; Hamco Division of Kayex Corp., Rochester, N.Y., and Votator Division of Chemetron Corp., Louisville, Ky.

At Least $5 Billion Sought

Britain Said Seeking Big Loan From Its Trading Partners

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Oct. 19 (WP).—Britain's hard-pressed government has begun informal soundings for a large loan from its richer trading partners, it was learned today. Authorities here are talking of at least $5 billion to last for several years. Prime Minister James Callaghan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany are understood to have discussed the loan in their talks 10 days ago. Mr. Schmidt is said to have been sympathetic.

As far as can be learned, the subject has not yet been raised with Washington, probably because of the preoccupation with the election there.

The loan would be one of two major steps the government is considering to underpin the shaky pound. The other, on which the Cabinet is still divided, would rid Britain of $5.1 billion that foreign governments keep on deposit here as reserves.

Led by oil-producing nations, these governments have been pulling out their holdings at a brisk rate, further depressing the pound.

Wage Restraint

Key figures in the Cabinet here have been arguing that the Labor government has done all that could reasonably be expected to put its own house in order. Most notably they point to their success in winning two years of wage restraint from the unions, a restraint that has cut members' living standards sharply.

Twelve days ago, the Callaghan regime imposed a harsh squeeze on credit that dried up $9 billion in the lending power of the banks and drove the Bank of England's interest rate to a dizzying 15 per cent.

Opposition Conservatives are urging even more deflation, particularly deeper cuts in public spending, but the government insists this would be foolhardy and would jeopardize the pact with the unions.

Many resources are now idle, including 1.3 million jobless men and women.

Further deflation, the government's theme runs, would only cripple output and investment even more.

Indeed some of Mr. Callaghan's closest collaborators think living beyond its means. They point out that Britain's foreign accounts, its balance of trade, actually showed a surplus for the postwar period to 1973.

Britain, the argument runs, has simply been a victim of a sudden the credit squeeze was a bad mistake. However, it was probably imposed by the International Monetary Fund—through informal advice tended by its leading members, West Germany, Japan and the United States—as a condition for a $3.9-billion loan that Britain has already sought.

$5.3-Billion Loan

The United States, West Germany and the other rich nations lent Britain $5.3 billion in June. But that loan runs out in December, so London is really thinking now of an extension, even an increase, for a longer term.

The government's economic salesmen are impatient with the argument that Britain has brought its troubles on itself by shift in the terms of trade. The goods that it imports, like oil, have risen in price much faster than the goods it sells. Given time, the balance will right itself and the country will no longer need to borrow.

This argument is strengthened by North Sea oil, now coming ashore in significant quantities. By 1980, it should improve the trade balance by at least $5 billion a year.

(From yesterday's late editions.)



Associated Press.

GIFTED—Nadia Comaneci, 15, the Romanian gymnast who as a 14-year-old was a crowd-winning double gold medalist at the Olympics in Montreal in July, receiving a stuffed bear from the mayor of Antibes, France, when she arrived there yesterday.

Until After Presidential Election

Caramanlis Admits Stalling on U.S. Bases Pact

ATHENS, Oct. 20 (AP).—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis today said that Greece was delaying the final signing of a $700-million U.S. military bases agreement pending the outcome of the U.S. elections and the foreign policy of the next administration.

Listing the main points of the accord on which basic agreement has already been reached, Mr. Caramanlis said U.S. nuclear weapons would be removed from Greece.

Speaking during a parliamentary debate between party leaders on foreign policy, and countering opposition charges of a "national interest sellout" by the government, Mr. Caramanlis said:

"The government, indeed to insure the longer-term protection of our interests will wait until the American elections to see the ensuing foreign policy of the new administration before signing the military agreement."

3 Bases to Close

Under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Caramanlis said, three of the seven U.S. installations here would be closed, while the remaining four would be shifted from U.S. to Greek control, with a Greek commander and up to 50 per cent Greek personnel. The bases would not, in effect, be U.S. bases anymore, but only "facilities," he said. Several privileges for U.S. personnel and their dependents, particularly extraterritorial rights, would be abolished, and the installations could not be used for "combat operations" or have any nuclear weapons.

This, observers said, would mean the removal of the U.S. nuclear warheads for missiles from the bases.

In return, Mr. Caramanlis said, Greece would get $700 million in military and economic aid for the agreement's four-year duration. The Premier said the conclusion of the agreement was "absolutely necessary for our safety" after Turkey, a NATO co-member with which tensions are high, concluded a $1-billion aid agreement with the United States. He said the agreement also served Greece's broader defense interests.

On the country's ties with NATO, Mr. Caramanlis said negotiations were under way, aimed at a "special relationship" insuring full Athens control of Greek forces in peacetime, but participation in any NATO effort in a war. In 1974, Greece curtailed its military participation in NATO.

The Premier reiterated his government's political, economic and defense ties to the West. He said Greece's detachment from the West would be a "catastrophe" for the country because it would block Greece's efforts to join the European Economic Community, reduce the country's general defense abilities and weaken it in comparison to Turkey.

"We cannot both insult the West and expect support," Mr. Caramanlis said, adding: "We are linking our fate with the West not only economically, politically and culturally, but also defensively, and this because we cannot do otherwise."



Associated Press.

GRAPHIC—Even the untrained Western eye can get the message of the X-ed-out names on these portrait posters in Shanghai. From left, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, and Yao Wen-yuan—all under fierce attack since Mao Tse-tung's death.

U.S., Britain, France in UN Veto Arms Curbs on S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 19 (WP).—The United States, Britain and France cast vetoes in the Security Council today to defeat an African resolution calling for a total and mandatory arms embargo against South Africa for its refusal to grant independence to the territory of South-West Africa (Namibia).

U.S. Ambassador William Scranton defended the U.S. veto with the argument that the resolution would damage the "sensitive process of consultation" being undertaken by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger between South Africa and SWAPO, the chief liberation movement in South-West Africa. The British and French gave the same reason for their vetoes.

The vote on the resolution sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Libya, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Tanzania was 10 to 3 with Italy and Japan abstaining.

No Impact Seen

Both U.S. diplomats and sponsors of the resolution privately maintained that the vetoes would have no impact at all on the negotiating process.

Mr. Scranton pledged that the United States "will not flag in these efforts," and said that the United States "has made clear to South Africa the urgent need for the independence of Namibia."

The council having set an August 31 deadline for South Africa to agree to free elections in the territory, waited for six weeks past that deadline for the Kissinger initiative to bear fruit.

"We've been telling them to trust us a little longer, things are moving behind the scenes," a U.S. official said.

But the Africans, nervous and skeptical about the U.S. ability or will to produce results, decided to press on rather than look foolish should nothing emerge from the U.S. diplomacy in the end.

With the vetoes, UN action on South-West Africa was left in limbo, although the General Assembly is expected to take up the question later this fall.

Sinai Peace Force

The Council is scheduled later this week to renew for an additional year the mandate of the 4,174-man UN peace force in the Sinai. Both Egypt and Israel have quietly agreed to the renewal, UN officials indicated.

In the General Assembly, a group of 46 African countries today asked that the French presence in the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte be condemned and demanded that it cease immediately.

The group said that the French "occupation" constitutes "aggression encroaching on the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of the Comoros . . . and on the security of the whole of Africa."

It also called upon the Assembly to condemn and declare null and void the French-sponsored referendum held in Mayotte Feb. 8, in which the island's population voted overwhelmingly to remain French.

(From yesterday's late editions.)

Afars, Issas to Vote In Spring on Status

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP).—Olivier Stirn, secretary of state for overseas territories, has announced that the Territory of the Afars and Issas in East Africa, formerly known as French Somaliland, will vote in a referendum next spring on whether to become independent in 1977.

The territory, with a population of 101,000, is France's last African possession and the last European-controlled area on the African mainland with the exception of two Spanish enclaves in Morocco.

Four Called Undesirable

Finns, Like Danes and Norse, Expel N. Korean Diplomats

HELINSKI, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Finland, following the example of Denmark and Norway, said tonight that the North Korean chargé d'affaires and three members of his mission were no longer desirable in the country.

A government statement accused them of violating Finland's laws and contravening the Vienna convention governing the status and immunity of diplomats accredited in foreign countries.

Finnish police yesterday said they were looking into "matters similar to those that have happened recently in other Scandinavian countries."

Denmark and Norway have both given all North Korean diplomats stationed in their capitals six days to leave, accusing them of wholesale smuggling of duty-free cigarettes and liquor.

Two North Korean diplomats in Copenhagen were accused of trying to sell 147 kilos (325 pounds) of hashish that had been smuggled into Denmark in diplomatic bags.

A prosecutor in Stockholm has announced the arrest of four Swedes during investigations into a Swedish link but declined to connect North Korean diplomats with the arrests.

The Finnish government named the four diplomats declared undesirable as chargé d'affaires Chang Dae Hi, commercial secretary Li Sang Jun, and two clerks, Li Chon Sop and Bong Il Yeng.

It said it hoped "the good relations prevailing with North Korea would be a maintained."

The North Korean Embassy earlier issued a statement deploring "lying information appearing in various newspapers which was insulting to the honor of the People's Republic of Korea."

In Copenhagen, where the diplomatic smuggling operations were first brought to light, a senior customs official said the North Koreans made huge profits by flooding the lucrative Scandinavian market with duty-free cigarettes and liquor.

Diplomats at the embassy in Denmark took delivery of four million cigarettes, representing a profit on the black market of at least half a million kroner (£50,000 sterling), department chief Leif Nielsen said.

Egypt Dooms Two

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 20 (AP).—Two Egyptians were sentenced to death today for planting a bomb in a crowded holiday train last August on orders of Libyan officials. Seven persons were killed and 16 wounded. Two other defendants were acquitted by a supreme military court here.

Beirut Jolted By Shelling

(Continued from Page 1)

Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Riyadh summit conference last weekend.

PLO chairman Yassir Arafat arrived in Damascus from Baghdad, where he had gone from Riyadh. In Baghdad, he had explained his reconciliation with Syria to the Iraqis.

Iraq is known to have between 3,000 and 4,000 troops fighting in Lebanon and it was believed in Beirut that Mr. Arafat's mission was to dissuade the Iraqi Baathist party, a rival of the Syrian Baathists, from sending any more.

Mr. Arafat held talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad today in Damascus.

Mr. Arafat was on his first visit to Damascus since Syrian troops entered Lebanon last June.

No Details

No details were given about today's meeting, but observers believed they dealt with discussions Mr. Arafat had in Baghdad and with implementation of the Riyadh agreement.

Mr. Sarkis met with the principal leaders of the Christian right—former President Suleiman Franjieh, Interior Minister Camille Chamoun and Phalangist party leader Pierre Gemayel.

Mr. Gemayel, who controls the largest militia of the three and who is considered the most moderate, said afterward his party would abide by the cease-fire but that he was "sure the other side would not."

There was a similar lack of consensus from leftist leaders.

Decision Deferred

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Despite a Libyan boycott and Iraqi objections, Arab foreign ministers today endorsed resolutions of the Riyadh summit but deferred decision on the makeup of a projected 30,000-man Lebanon peacekeeping force to a full Arab summit next Monday.

A three-hour session of Arab foreign ministers, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad said, avoided "all details concerning the lineup and the financing of the security force." He said such details "will be decided at the full summit."

2 Soldiers Shot in Sudan

KHARTOUM, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Two soldiers were executed by firing squad in southern Sudan yesterday after being found guilty of killing three officers last February, the Sudanese news agency Suna reported.

Israel Doubts Beirut Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

been cooperative with Syria and there is a feeling here that he might give the Syrians an edge in the makeup of the force.

The Riyadh plan was signed by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, Mr. Sarkis, Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, King Khaled of Saudi Arabia and Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah of Kuwait.

Israeli officials, who want a restored Lebanon without the PLO operating with a free hand, viewed the Riyadh meeting as having bought time for Mr. Arafat. They also saw it as fulfilling the wishes of the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for a restoration of relations between Syria and Egypt.

Ambiguity Seen

The Israelis interpret the Riyadh resolutions as ambiguous and thus subject to a variety of interpretations among Arab nations.

There is a difference between "the smiling and kissing in Riyadh," as one official put it, and the implementation of the agreement, particularly since there are no indications that Syria is ready to relinquish its primary role in Lebanon's affairs.

One part of the peace plan calls for implementation of the Cairo agreement of 1969 between the Lebanese government and the PLO. One Foreign Ministry official said that could be construed as a go-ahead for the PLO to once again raid Israel from southern Lebanon.

There is also the possibility that the agreement could be scuttled by the Lebanese Christians. Since they and the Syrians have cooperated in Lebanon, there is also a possibility that the Syrians could use them to sabotage the agreement if they chose to.

Still another potential downfall for the Riyadh agreement lies in possible action by Iraq, which has some 4,500 soldiers in Lebanon and which has resented Syria's incursions.

French Government Angered By Editorial on Barre Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

inflation program we recommend as a rule of thumb is to restrain money creation, reduce tax rates on business and individuals, and curtail government spending. This would work in France, and deserves the approval of French workers both left and right."

It also said that "the government is printing money so fast that the franc is nosediving. Some inflation program."

In a telephone conversation, George Melloan, deputy editor of the editorial page, said that the Journal's principal quarrel with the Barre plan was that it did not go far enough in reducing the money supply and making budget cuts. He said the Journal also disagreed with the idea that tax increases were an effective way to fight inflation or that wage and price freezes would work.

French Plan

The French plan calls for a reduction of the rate of the money supply to 12.5 per cent this year and next, down from 18 per cent in 1974 and 15 per cent in 1975. Growth in the budget is planned for 13.5 per cent. The budgetary deficit, 37 billion francs this year and planned for 22 billion francs next year, is officially supposed to be back in balance in 1978.

The confusion here was apparently over why the Journal would identify its conservative views with those of the French left. Le Figaro headlined the "humor of the Wall Street Journal," and said that the Figaro correspondent in the United States had been told that the editorial was intended to be "a little bit ironic."

Mr. Melloan admitted that the headline, "Vive the French Left!" might have been a bit too ironic, but he said, "Our main points are very serious." He said the Journal had in the past given similar advice to Britain and Italy.

"The irony is that you don't see the Wall Street Journal and the French Communist party taking the same side every day," he said.

Israel Said No 'Burden'

(Continued from Page 1)

of the role military leaders should play in a free society."

Sen. Goldwater, explaining his support of Gen. Brown, said that "Israel has gotten everything she ever wanted, in some categories more than she can use." He said that it was "all right with him," but "if we give Israel $2 billion [in equipment], then let's buy $2 billion for ourselves. Unless we regain our military superiority the only choice can be nuclear war or surrender."

The senator asserted that was what Gen. Brown was trying to say, but that the general was misunderstood.

As Mr. Kissinger began his speech last night, a group in the rear of the ballroom started chanting "Israel must live, Kissinger must go. No Israel retreats. No arms to Arab murderers." The group, later identified as Save Our Israel, was forcibly removed.

In his address, Mr. Kissinger defended the Ford administration's record on human rights and said that efforts by Congress to use legislation to force changes in other countries were "almost always too inflexible, too public and too heavy-handed" to achieve results.

Hint of Wide Peking Purge

(Continued from Page 1)

tral Committee, held meetings to pursue her own aims," the post continued, not giving a specific time reference. "She issued directives in Mao's name."

In what amounts to an admission by Peking University officials that they were duped by Miss Chiang, the poster charged that "twice she slipped into Peking University and in the name of Chairman Mao cheated and deceived people to win them over."

Without naming them, Canton Radio yesterday accused the four radicals of twisting Chairman Mao's directives to the extent that the four "castrated the soul" of them, "cutting sentences to get what they wanted, giving erroneous explanations or interpretations and stuffing the inside with their own opinions... to twist, tamper with and fabricate the directives of Chairman Mao."

A question that arises is whether, and to what extent, the Communist party leadership is preparing to revise the history of the last two years. The fabrication and distortion of Mao's directives, it has been charged, had been going on for two years.

The poster at Peking University carried a suggestion of how far such a revision might go. The poster charged that the four radicals had "concocted new elements in the matter of criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping." It was the first hint that the disgraced former vice-premier is being considered in a new light.

An article about the late Lu Hsun, a radical author whose works have enjoyed official Communist approval, notes that "four villains" suppressed the publication of all but 300 of about 1,100 letters he wrote.

The four villains are almost certainly supposed to symbolize the four purged radicals. Thus the reader is left with a suggestion that new as well as revised statements by Mao might appear in the future.

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Egypt Asks Talks In UN Council On W. Bank, Gaza

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (UPI).—Egypt asked today for a meeting of the Security Council to discuss what it called an "explosive and dangerous situation" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan, and Gaza.

Egyptian Ambassador Esmat Meguid, in a letter to the president of the Security Council, asked for the meeting because of "continuing Israeli repressive measures against the inhabitants" of the territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

Mr. Meguid said Israel had ignored a council statement in May protesting steps taken by Israeli occupation forces against the local Arab population and had continued "repressive measures."

"Curfews are still imposed on several Palestinian towns in the West Bank, many people were arbitrarily arrested or severely beaten in recent weeks in the West Bank and Gaza," Mr. Meguid said.

"Furthermore the Israeli authorities are condoning the acts of desecration to the holy places of Al Khalil [Hebron] by extremist Israeli elements, he said.

Mr. Meguid said the situation "impedes the realisation of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Russia, Mongolia Sign Cooperation Treaty

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjagin Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian Communist party, signed a frontier treaty and a pact on greater cooperation at a Kremlin meeting yesterday, Tass said.

The Soviet news agency gave no details of the documents, but a report on the talks said that the two men "discussed questions of further deepening all-round cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the Mongolian People's Republic" and the Communist parties of the two countries.

Italian Workers Protest March

MILAN, Oct. 20 (AP).—Seventy thousand workers marched through Milan today in a violence-marred demonstration of union rank-and-file discontent with austerity measures.

The workers, taking part in a four-hour regional strike, shouted "Government thieves" and "Workers always pay for austerity" as they marched. At some points, they scuffled with ultraleftist students.

Groups of students roamed through the city before and during the march, attacking stores and businesses, throwing fire bombs and beating up bystanders. At least two persons were hospitalized with injuries, but damages were limited mostly to broken windows.

American Criticized British Forces

U.K. Calls Gen. Brown's View 'Unbelievable'

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Defense Secretary Fred Mulley tonight defended Britain's armed forces against a claim by the top U.S. general that they were "pathetic" and had only "generals and admirals and bands."

Describing Gen. Brown's remarks as "unbelievable," Mr. Mulley said: "I found them quite extraordinary."

The comments made by Gen. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, were made in an interview in April for publication this week. The remarks have aroused pained surprise in military circles here.

Defense officials said the new chief of the British defense staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey, was expected to receive a message from the general clarifying his controversial statements.

Mr. Mulley said on television tonight that he had made a check and "found the proportion of senior ranks to forces was exactly the same, plus or minus one or two, as it was in 1965."

Because regiments had been amalgamated, as part of British defense cuts of recent years, there were actually fewer bands, officials said.

"We have got the best tanks and the best tank guns available for the North Atlantic Alliance," Mr. Mulley said.

The minister said his defense staff was "much more shocked than I was because they know Gen. Brown and a lot of his colleagues and they know the very high regard the U.S. forces have generally for the professional competence of our forces in Europe."

The feeling in defense circles here tonight was that by an unfortunate choice of language, Gen. Brown had given the wrong impression about Britain's contribution of substantial land, sea and air forces to Western defense despite economic problems.

Britain has three army divisions permanently in West Germany and its navy takes on up to 30 per cent of NATO naval duties in the eastern Atlantic.

The British Air Force has committed its substantial force of strike command aircraft to NATO.

(From yesterday's late editions.)

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...rd Denies Meeting Aides ... Nixon in '72 to Stop Probe

...SHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI).— ...sident Ford said today there "absolutely no validity" to ...s that he met with Pres... Richard Nixon's top aides ...move to cut off the Water... ...investigation before the 1972 ...n.

Ford said that when he ...House Republican leader, he ...to "the circumstance as I ...it then" in working with ...ublican members of a House ...ng and currency subcom... ...to prevent a probe of "limited aspects" of the Wa... scandal.

"...don't believe what I did in ...ing with Republican mem... ...of the House banking and ...ency subcommittees ... was ...ing the investigation of Wa...," he said at a news con... ...ce. "I did that because re... ...ible Republican members ... me to get them together ... that investigation did not ... the entire Watergate mat... ...nder the circumstance as I knew it then, I would do it again."

The statement followed recent allegations by former Nixon aide John Dean 3d that Mr. Ford had met with another White House aide, Richard Cook, to discuss the pending Watergate investigation before the 1972 election.

Three Advisers

Pressed about reports that Mr. Ford had also met with top Nixon advisers John Mitchell, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, about the probe, Mr. Ford said: "I want you to know and I want everybody to know... there is absolutely no validity to that rumor."

He also denied that there was any validity to the rumor that he might pardon the three men.

The three major U.S. television networks did not carry the session "live." A network executive said, "We have had guidance from the White House that there will be no special announcements."

Mr. Ford requested and scheduled the midafternoon session with reporters and said they could ask him questions on any topic. He said:

• Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, made "imprudent and ill-advised statements" in an interview released this week in which Gen. Brown said U.S. aid to Israel was a burden. "I certainly don't believe General Brown should make those comments again." But the President said the quotes were taken out of context and he hoped Gen. Brown would remain at his post because of his "superb military record."

• He resented Jimmy Carter's assertion that he would end the Arab boycott against Israel, especially because Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon "didn't oppose the boycott." He said his administration is the only administration since 1952, when the Arab boycott went into effect, "that's done anything... I know they opposed the Arab boycott as much as Mr. Carter does... I wonder how anybody can be so naive that he can say in one sentence that he's going to do something that four presidents were unable to do."

• There was virtually no chance of another Arab oil embargo because of the leadership shown by his administration. "The probability of another Arab oil embargo is virtually nil." He also attacked Mr. Carter for saying he might withhold food from the Arabs if they did try such a ban.

• He had read the Carter interview in Playboy magazine but "I have not read the magazine." He said he did not know why Mr. Carter agreed to the controversial interview and said he had turned down a Playboy invitation because "I don't think the President of the United States should have an interview in a magazine with that format... that's my personal conviction."

• His administration has "a number of good programs" for blacks. "We will continue to enforce the Civil Rights Act, which passed while I was in Congress and which I supported." He also said other minorities deserved attention. "We'll cover the spectrum," he said. "Mexican-Americans, Chicanos... all minorities in this administration will be treated equally and fairly."

...Carter Issue ... Of Playboy ... Is Sellout

...HICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP).— ...November issue of Play... ...magazine, the one con... ...ing an interview with ...ocratic presidential nomi... ...Jimmy Carter, is a virtual ...ut, a Playboy spokesman yesterday.

"...ne thing it is going to be ...e a collector's item," said Gottlieb, the spokesman. ...said warehouse supplies of ...magazine are exhausted ...many distributors had re... ...ted selling their entire ...ply.

...n the interview, Mr. Carter ...de frank comments about ...religion, his views on ...litery and about former ...sidents Richard Nixon and ...don Johnson. Playboy ...de available to the news ...dia a transcript of its inter... ...w with Mr. Carter before ...magazine went on sale.

...Soviet Defector ...ported in U.S.

...HRAN, Oct. 20 (UPI).—A ...t military pilot who defected ...an in an outmoded plane ...he was supposed to be car... ...mail to a Soviet outpost has ...granted political asylum in ...United States and is already ..., a diplomatic source said ...

...U.S. Embassy spokesman said, ...ver, that this could not be ...rmed in Tehran and that the ...al position was that the ...d States had not been for... ...advised of the incident and ...take no official notice of it. ...e source said Lt. Valentini ...vich Zastmov, whose age has ...published variously as 29 or ...atisfied Iranian and U.S. au... ...ties his only motive in leav... ...he Soviet Union Sept. 23 was ...isfaction with the regime ...way of life there.



Associated Press.

MAN ON THE GO—Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter stopped by a Miami Beach market (above) Tuesday morning to talk to the people before giving a speech to a large gathering of old people on the beachfront. Tuesday night he took his campaign into New York with, among other things, an appearance on the steps of a state office building during a rally in Harlem (below).



Urging Big Voter Turnout

Carter Invokes Kennedy at Harlem Rally

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP).—Invoking John Kennedy's name and civil rights record, Jimmy Carter pleaded for votes last evening from a whistling, shouting crowd that spilled from a dusk-shrouded plaza into the streets of Harlem.

"If just a few people had not voted for John Kennedy, we would never have had the Civil Rights Act," the Democratic presidential candidate declared.

"That's right!" chanted his closest listeners.

"We would never have had the Voting Rights Act. None of you would have the freedom you now have," Mr. Carter continued.

The reply was lost in cheering and applauding that rang from the back of a tall state office building in the plaza.

After 20 minutes of exhorting, Mr. Carter tried to leave. He stepped from his platform and approached rope barricades.

Engulfed by Crowd

By the score, people in the crowd, estimated at several thousand, mostly blacks, surged against the ropes. They reached over, tried to grasp his outstretched arms. Some stepped over the ropes. Mr. Carter touched but a few hands before he was engulfed by the crowd.

Police and Secret Service agents cleared a path to the building and escorted him out a front door. Some of the crowd followed, joining others in the front of the plaza. Slowly, with horns blaring and agents yelling caution at those who ran alongside, the Carter motorcade inched away.

Mr. Carter arrived here from Miami, and Winston-Salem, N.C.

Campaigning among senior citizens in Miami Beach, many of them Jewish, Mr. Carter said that Republicans also are responsible for "slashing one essential health-care program after another."

He also said that President Ford approved the Arab boycott of Israel and of firms trading with Israel.

Contradicts Claim

On his arrival in New York, Mr. Carter said that a new government report that the rate of economic growth had slowed down between July and September contradicts Mr. Ford's claim that economic recovery is under way.

Mr. Carter told reporters at the airport that the report "shows that economic circumstances—any way you measure them—have become immeasurably worse under President Ford this year than they were even a year ago."

While he spoke in Harlem, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., voiced support for Mr. Carter but said that he would not campaign nationally on Mr. Carter's behalf.

Sen. Kennedy made the statement at a New York press conference, citing Mr. Carter's strength on such issues as health care, aid to the elderly, unemployment and the economy.

As Mr. Carter ended a 32-hour swing through the South with a stopoff in Winston-Salem, the Commerce Department announced that the nation's total output of goods and services fell five-tenths of 1 per cent in the last quarter, reflecting an increase in unemployment.

In Winston-Salem Mr. Carter said, "For the last eight years, we've seen the working people of America betrayed by Republican administrations. It's time to have a change in the White House and put our people back to work."

The Democratic candidate said that the Ford administration fails to see that the economy is in a downward slide. Carter aides said that the slide is worse than the administration is willing to admit.

At his New York airport meeting with reporters, Mr. Carter was asked about his Florida statement on the Arab boycott. Mr. Carter said that he would end it by pushing for legislation making it illegal to cooperate with the boycott.

Asked how that would stop Arab countries from engaging in the boycott, Mr. Carter repeated his statement "that we can make it illegal for companies in this country to comply with the boycott."

Viking-2 Tests Again Fail to Find Mars Life Clues

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 20 (AP).—Scientific hopes in the search for life on Mars dimmed further yesterday when tests in the Viking-2 robot lab on dirt found beneath a Martian rock yielded no organic molecules.

Dr. Klaus Biemann, head of the molecular analysis team, recited a report that has become familiar to Viking scientists: When dirt from beneath the rock was heated and studied by a mass spectrometer, there was no trace of organic matter associated with life.

There had been speculation that organic matter had not been found in previous tests because it had been destroyed by the ultraviolet radiation of the sun. A sample from beneath a rock, went the theory, would have been shielded and thus might contain organic molecules.

Mission officials said plans were going ahead to scoop up more dirt from beneath a rock this week. The new sample will be used in three biology experiments that test not for living material itself but for signs of life processes, such as growth, metabolism and respiration.

Such experiments previously carried out by Viking-1 and Viking-2 have produced ambiguous results.

Technical Fault Halts Effort to Salvage F-14

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP).—A salvage flotilla seeking an F-14 fighter plane on the bed of the North Atlantic headed away from the scene last night after the unmanned recovery vehicle developed a fault.

A U.S. Navy spokesman said the flotilla was expected at Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, today.

Trudeau Role Seen Menaced By Vote Loss

May Be Replaced As Liberals' Leader

By Michael Lavoie

OTTAWA, Oct. 20 (WP).—Two Conservative party victories in by-elections Monday have increased the chances, some Liberal party sources say, that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau will be replaced as Liberal party leader before the general election scheduled for 1978.

The winners in both districts said that the vote reflected widespread resentment against Mr. Trudeau's government, which has been impaired by Cabinet resignations, internal dissent and scandal for more than a year.

Mr. Trudeau, commenting on the results before leaving for a six-day visit to Japan, said that the vote contained "a message that we will have to heed," but he argued that special elections "do not reflect the will of the country" and maintained that the result could well be different in a general election.

One of the seats contested in Monday's vote was the Ottawa-Carleton constituency, solidly Liberal since 1882 and held until last year by former Liberal Finance Minister John Turner.

Possible Rival

Mr. Turner, 47, who quit the Cabinet and resigned his seat last year in a bitter dispute with Mr. Trudeau over wage and price controls, is seen as a likely candidate to replace the Prime Minister at the head of the party. He is bilingual and commands strong support among English-speaking Canadians.

His resignation began an exodus of seven ministers from the Cabinet, the most recent being that of Defense Minister James Richardson, who quit last week over Mr. Trudeau's campaign to give French equal status with English.

Both winning candidates—Jean Piggott in Ottawa-Carleton and John Crosbie, a former Liberal, in St. John's West, Newfoundland—are considered Cabinet material if the Conservatives win the 1978 general elections.

Even with the two losses, the Liberals hold a safe majority in Commons: 138 seats to the Conservatives' 97, with two smaller parties dividing the remaining 27 seats.

Trudeau in Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP).—Mr. Trudeau began a six-day visit to Japan today with an unscheduled ride on the 100-mph bullet train from Osaka to Tokyo. Dense fog prevented his plane from landing in Tokyo and it was diverted to Osaka, 350 miles southwest of the capital, from where Mr. Trudeau traveled by train.

Portugal's Cabinet Sharpens Rules To Restore Discipline in Factories

LISBON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The government today sharpened provisions to restore discipline in the country's chaotic factories in an effort to shore up a flagging economy.

In a communiqué, Premier Mario Soares's three-month-old minority Socialist government confirmed broad guidelines published earlier in the month allowing dismissal of workers for indiscipline, repeated absenteeism and other "acts that could physically or economically damage a firm."

The Cabinet went further in rolling back legislation pushed through a series of leftist governments following the 1974 military coup by adding "underproductivity" to the list of "just causes for dismissal" and specifying that workers can be fired if they are absent more than 10 times a year, or more than five times in a row without justification.

With the Communists and other leftist groups already accusing Mr. Soares of "anti-worker" policies, the Cabinet made it clear the new firing guidelines were "necessary to encourage creation of new jobs" and expressed confidence the workers would "understand."

Unemployment is now 15 per cent, inflation twice.

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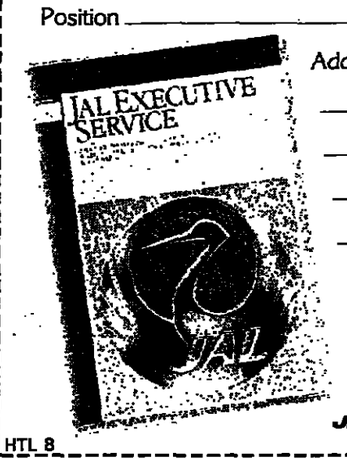
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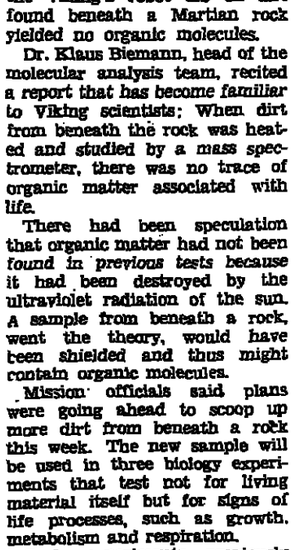
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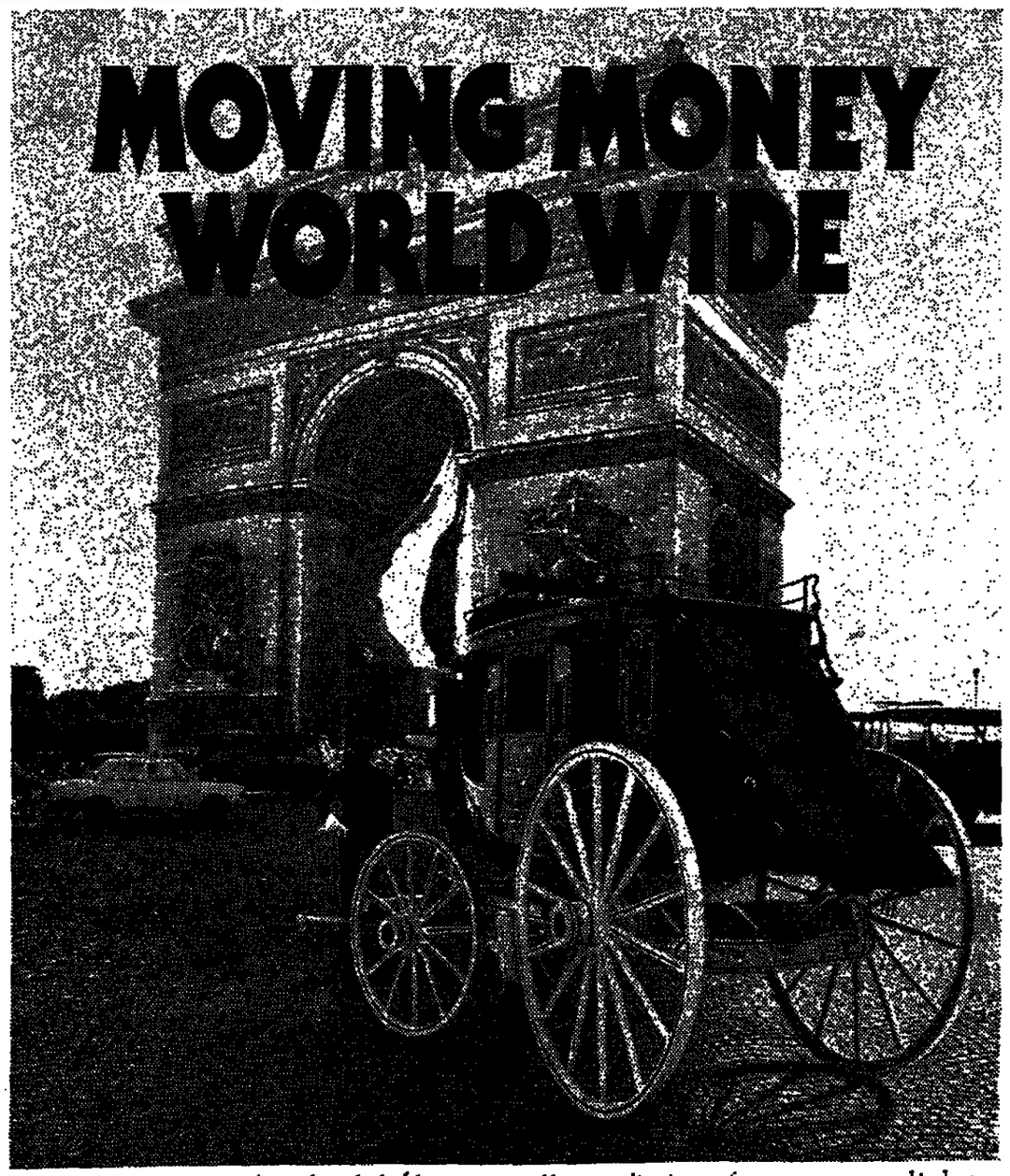
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News Analysis

Ford and Carter Campaigns Held Superficial

By R.W. Apple Jr.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The presidential candidates, complained Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota last week, have spent far too much of their time on "demagoguery, brainwashing, cardiac busts, the wit and wisdom of former Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz and freedom in Poland." The 1972 Democratic presidential nominee said he doubted that he had "ever seen an emptier campaign, a pettier campaign."

His judgments might be dismissed as the spiteful view of a man who tried to run on the issues and lost humiliatingly were it not for the fact that Sen. McGovern was saying publicly what many Republican and Democratic leaders have been murmuring in private.

A prominent Republican here in Ohio commented gloomily this week that "neither one of them is giving the voter anything to vote for," and a Democratic senator from the East said the presidential contest had "all the issue content of a student-council race."

Because both major parties in the United States attempt to build coalitions that transcend ideological considerations, U.S. politics is seldom as issue-oriented as politics in Britain or France. But even by the standards of this country, this campaign is proving to be unusually barren of serious dialogue on the issues.

The New York Times-CBS News polls have consistently shown that partisanship is the strongest determinant in how most persons plan to vote this year; more than 80 per cent of all Republicans and Democrats—no matter where they live or what their ideology—expect to stay with their parties. Only the volatile and rapidly expanding mass of independents has given the presidential race its constantly changing visage.

To a considerable degree, the revival of partisanship and the decline of ideology results from the virtual disappearance of the two issues that gave such an acid tone to the politics of the era lasting roughly from the assassination of John Kennedy to the resignation of Richard Nixon: Vietnam and race. But both President Ford and Jimmy Carter consciously avoided issue-oriented campaigning from the start, calculating—correctly, as it turned out—that by doing so they could defeat their more ideological primary opponents.

In the general election campaign, both men set out to deal not so much in issues but in "themes," as their strategists have put it. Both have tried, with the memory of Watergate still fresh, to sell themselves as men worthy of trust, as men who could reawaken U.S. pride. Trust and pride —the words pop up again and again in speeches and television commercials.

But neither nominee has maintained thematic consistency. Mr. Carter, who usually pictures himself as the quintessential outsider, spent a week early in the campaign claiming his kinship with Harry Truman, an insider's insider, and more recently, he stated his faith in the machine of Mayor Richard Daley in Chicago.

Mr. Ford, who prides himself on the prudent management of the federal purse, boasted in Yonkers, N.Y., about the money Washington was pouring into New York State and gave a windfall of millions of dollars to the wheat farmers.

Mr. Ford promised last week that he would do what he could to elevate the tone of the campaign, then stumped through the Midwest on the assertion that Mr. Carter would do or say almost anything to be elected. Mr. Carter, meanwhile, was telling reporters that he was going to try to avoid criticizing his adversary in the final two weeks, complaining that the media had overemphasized his recent attacks, which even his own advisers had been describing as much too shrill. Neither nominee appears able to decide whether he wants to be a nice guy or a rabbit-puncher.

Series of Mishaps

In the confusion produced by thematic and stylistic contradictions, and in the absence of substantive discussion of most issues, the campaign has focused on a strange series of mishaps, most notably Mr. Carter's interview with Playboy magazine and Mr. Ford's comments about Eastern Europe.

The curious thing about these controversies, many politicians believe, is that neither was what it seemed to be. Few persons who know Mr. Carter thought his comments about lust betrayed any loose morality. He is, in all probability, more straight-laced than most recent presidential candidates. Indeed, he has been criticized in some quarters for excessive and excessively displayed piety.

Likewise, it would be difficult to conclude, on the basis of his record during a quarter-century, that the President is "soft" on Eastern Europe—not after all those ringing statements of support for Captive Nations Week.

Judgment, Poise

What was really at issue was the question of whether Mr. Carter had shown poor judgment by his choice of rather earthy language and his agreement to be interviewed by Playboy, and whether Mr. Ford had shown a lack of poise and precision in fumbling a question about Eastern Europe. That so much could be read into such relatively trivial episodes is perhaps the best evidence of the superficiality of the campaign.

An issue that has always counted in U.S. elections is economics. This year, both parties agree that it ought to matter, but neither is sure that it does. When it has been discussed at length, it has either been submerged in statistics, as in the first presidential debate, or wrapped in the same rhetoric—jobs vs. inflation, government activism vs. private enterprise—that has served Democrats and Republicans since 1932.

But rarely has there been much discussion of what many analysts consider new realities: public distrust of programmatic solutions, the growing inability of older cities to provide essential services, and shortages of vital national resources, especially energy resources.

Only U.S. Pursues Swine Flu Attack

GENEVA, Oct. 20 (AP).—A World Health Organization (WHO) official said that at least 10 countries are now producing swine flu vaccine and others are prepared to import it, but that only the United States is mounting a campaign to inoculate most of its citizens.

The WHO spokesman said that there have been no new swine flu cases since those at Fort Dix, N.J., last January and that there are no indications now that a worldwide epidemic is likely to break out. However, he praised those countries preparing for a possible outbreak.

"It certainly will give added safety to vaccinate as many people as possible, particularly as this would make it much easier to contain the disease should it break out," the spokesman said



United Press International.

ACROSS IN SAFETY—What the caption identified as the first pedestrian crossing for blind people has been installed in Horw, Switzerland. When the traffic light changes to red, a whistle sounds the signal for blind pedestrians to cross the street.

Arrests Made in Venezuela

'Vast' Cuban-Exile Terrorist Plan Is Alleged

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Venezuelan and U.S. authorities reported yesterday that a group of anti-Castro Cuban exiles had recently plotted a "vast" number of terrorist actions in the hemisphere, using connections with top-ranking Venezuelan government figures to protect themselves.

The Venezuelan authorities said the "terrorist actions" planned by the Cuban exiles were aimed at diplomatic and commercial installations of the government of Premier Fidel Castro in seven countries and against countries and individuals friendly to Cuba.

They said seven Cuban exiles and seven Venezuelans were under arrest in Caracas and that 30 more exiles were being interrogated there in connection with a bomb blast that destroyed a Cuban airliner Oct. 6.

In addition, authorities of both countries said in telephone interviews that the exile group was also responsible for plotting the bomb slaying Sept. 21 of Orlando Letelier, former foreign minister of Chile, in Washington.

Linked to CIA

Venezuelan and Cuban authorities also said two of the exiles under arrest in connection with the bomb plots had formerly worked for, and been trained by, the CIA.

A Venezuelan official, who declined to be identified, said Luis Posada Carriles, a Cuban who was formerly operations chief of the Venezuelan secret police, had been given "technical training by the CIA."

Zenen Buergo, first secretary of the Cuban mission to the United Nations, said yesterday in an interview that the other exile, Hernan Ricardo Lozano, who is under arrest in Trinidad, had been trained in the 1960s by the CIA in bomb making.

Mr. Ricardo Lozano, an employee of a Caracas detective agency run by Mr. Posada, yesterday reportedly told Trinidad's assistant police chief, Dennis Ramdawar, that he had planted two bombs on a Cuban airliner that crashed Oct. 6 near Barbados, killing all 73 aboard.

Venezuelan authorities said a police raid on Mr. Posada's fortified residence in Caracas last week had turned up "equipment and plans," including a map of Washington, related to the bomb attack on the airliner and to the slaying of Mr. Letelier.

The Venezuelan security police said the raid turned up plans for terrorist actions by Cuban exiles in the United States, Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados, Guyana, Panama and Colombia.

The Venezuelan police subsequently arrested Mr. Posada and Orlando Bosch, 49, the reputed leader of the exile group opposed to the Castro government. Caracas authorities said yesterday in telephone interviews that Bosch had arrived in Venezuela Sept. 23 from Nicaragua with a forged Costa Rican passport.

Bosch had been convicted of a bazooka attack on a Polish freighter in Miami in 1968 and subsequently served four years of a 10-year term, after which he was paroled. Bosch then became a fugitive. He was barred from Venezuela a year ago, went to Chile, then three months, was barred from Costa Rica in February and later spent some time in the Dominican Republic, according to the police.

Venezuelan and U.S. authorities reported that he was met at the Caracas airport last month by Mr. Posada and Orlando Garcia, another Cuban exile who has become a naturalized Venezuelan and was a special adviser on security affairs to President Carlos Andres Perez.

The officials reported that Mr. Garcia once arranged a meeting between Bosch and Mr. Perez. They said Mr. Garcia was among the 14 arrested Friday, along with Francisco Nunez, another Cuban exile who had been an official in the Venezuelan secret police.

Venezuelan authorities said confessions of involvement in the terrorist actions had been extracted from Bosch and other Cuban exiles under threat of deporting them to Cuba for trial.

Eleanor C. Ford, Of Auto Family, Is Dead at 80

DETROIT, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Eleanor Clay Ford, 80, one of the world's richest women, died last night in a hospital here.

Born June 6, 1896, Mrs. Ford amassed a personal fortune estimated at between $100 million and $150 million. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Eleanor Clay, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Clay, met Edsel Bryant Ford, only son of Henry Ford, while attending dancing classes. They were married in 1916 and moved into a mansion in Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich., in 1926, where she lived until her death.

Edsel Ford died in 1943, at the age of 49, after serving nearly 25 years as president of Ford Motor Co.

At her husband's death, Mrs. Ford controlled 54 per cent of the company stock and was a vice-president. It was rumored that she pressured Henry Ford to place her eldest son, Henry Ford 2d, in control of the company.

Dr. S. Morris Kupchan

BOSTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Dr. S. Morris Kupchan, 53, internationally known cancer researcher on the faculty of the University of Virginia, died yesterday at the Sydney Farber Cancer Center.

Noted for his work on cancer-inhibiting compounds, Dr. Kupchan last year won the Ernst Guenther Award of the American Chemical Society for his program of isolating anti-tumor compounds from plant sources.

Ex-King of Sikkim Remains Critically Ill

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (AP).—The former Chogyal (King) of Sikkim, Palden Thondup Namgyal, 53, remained unconscious and in critical condition in a Calcutta hospital today after what doctors said was an overdose of barbiturates.

"He is responding to treatment, but he is very critically ill and not beyond danger," the former monarch's legal adviser, Princess Bhuvenesh Kumari, said here. He was found unconscious in his palace in Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, yesterday.

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rees New Rights Curbs

ıai Junta Says It Arrested 287 Since Coup, Holds Half

By David A. Andelman

KOK, Oct. 20 (NYT).— and's ruling military junta ed today that more than persons have been seized ti-Communist actions in the two weeks of the new gov- ent. Nearly two-thirds of are still in custody as the continued to tighten curbs il liberties throughout the ry.

recent seizures, disclosed in es of edicts and public state- by senior members of the the period of detention it trial and without charges extended from a month to onths, areas called "Com- t-infested zones" were creat- which all civil liberties may spended and which may be ed out of bounds for habita- and the teaching of any al theory "inimical to dem- c concepts" was banned in ation's schools.

ller, two rightist news- s believed close to the junta hed a list of 67 editors, nists and reporters said to t least 70 per cent Com- t," adding that they were to be arrested."

spokesman for the junta, known as the Administrative Reform Committee, said later that the lists were not official and that those appearing on them, among them some of Thailand's most prominent journalists, "need have *no fear*."

Nevertheless, it was clear today that the arrest of suspected Communists and other leftists, including large numbers of intellectuals professors and moderate politicians, is continuing throughout the nation.

In a briefing this afternoon, Col. Karoon Kengradomying, the junta's chief spokesman for the foreign press, said that since the coup, on the evening of Oct. 6, about 4,287 persons were "captured" and about 2,647 remain in custody.

Of these, he said, about 705 were declared to be "enemies to the public" and none of these *have been released*.

Number of Discrepancies

There were, however, a number of discrepancies in these figures which Col. Karoon said he was unable to clear up—particularly the fate of 3,070 students arrested in the clashes at Thammasat University the morning of Oct. 6 *before the junta assumed power*.

Other junta officials admitted today for the first time that about 200 leftist students had fled to Laos since the crackdowns began.

The junta and other officials of the government, meanwhile, also disclosed a number of new regulations and edicts that will go into effect immediately throughout Thailand:

- All those seized during the last two weeks under martial law may be held for 180 days without trial and with no charges.
- All cases will be decided by military tribunals and there will be no right of appeal from any such decisions.
- Wide areas of the country may be designated by the junta as "Communist-infested areas" and Thais may be forbidden to enter or live in them. In these zones, all civil liberties may be suspended and authorities will be allowed to carry out searches without warrants "at any time."

In each area of Thailand, a "director of anti-Communist suppression" may be appointed with the authority to order "anyone to give information," as well as the right to "impose a curfew or ask anyone to report to the official," with a violator of any such orders liable for imprisonment for up to two years.

- The Under Secretary for Education, Charoon Mongsayant, told school principals and educators that teaching of all forms of political theory, including "democratic concepts," will be banned as soon as schools reopen, probably early next month.

What is becoming clear from many of these decrees and statements is that the new civilian government expected to be named Friday by Premier designate Thanin Kraivichien will still leave in the hands of the military junta sweeping powers of coercion in broad areas.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials here said today that the U.S. military is continuing to use a former American military base in Thailand for refueling stops for reconnaissance aircraft.

Between 5 and 10 U.S. technicians in civilian clothes are based at Takhli Royal Thai Air Base, about 90 miles north of Bangkok, as part of the refueling operation that, on average, services one or two planes weekly.

The agreement to keep using the bases was part of the arrangement worked out for a continued, low-level U.S. military presence in Thailand after the formal withdrawal of U.S. military forces here.

A maximum of 270 U.S. military advisers are permitted in Thailand under the agreement, signed July 16, but a U.S. Embassy spokesman said today that *as of Oct. 12, only 117 are actually in Thailand*.

Officials said that there has been no change in the number of personnel or in the operating arrangements since the Oct. 6. coup here.

...rcos, Gaining ...Plebiscite, ...dges a Purge

Ex-K... Return...

...NILA, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Pres- Ferdinand Marcos, armed an apparent new mandate ...ils martial-law rule, an- ...ed yesterday that he will purge a number of govern- officials.

...a brief interview with re- ...rs, Mr. Marcos did not spec- ...ow many officials were in- ...d but said, "There are quite ...mber of them."

...said officials to be purged ...de those who are facing seri- ...harges and those whom the ...e want replaced. He did not ...rate.

...the basis of returns from ...weekend's referendum- ...cite, Mr. Marcos appears to ...won a decisive vote of con- ...ce.

...Commission on Elections ...early returns showed 92.88 ...ent of the first 2,066,590 bal- ...ast favored continuation of ...President's martial-law rule. ...commission said the early ...ls also showed 91.87 per cent ...ved Mr. Marcos's package of ...mendments to the Consti- ...he proclaimed in 1973. The ...ments assure his continu- ...as president and premier ...ive him legislative power as ...s he wants.



United Press International.

IN THE NAME OF SCIENCE—A high school student in Hereford, Md., putting his hand—enclosed in a sterile plastic sack—inside a living cow to inspect its digestive tract. Veterinarian surgeons cut the *eight-inch hole in the cow's side to study digestive* system. The cow reportedly is not "too concerned."

Socialist Congress Barred in Spain

MADRID, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Spanish government angered the opposition Socialist Workers' party (PSOE) today by refusing permission for its first congress here since the civil war.

The move, preventing the scheduled Nov. 4 congress, to which several European leaders had been invited, was seen by the Socialists as appeasement of ultrarightists in the Cortes (parliament).

The refusal comes at a time when Premier Adolfo Suarez is seeking the right's approval of plans to hold general elections next year.

Suspect Held In 3 French Kidnappings

Red Brigades' Voice Broadcast, Identified

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP).—Police announced today the arrest of a suspect in the Red Brigades kidnap-murder of two young persons in Grenoble.

The arrest followed the broadcast of a recording of the kidnapper's voice on the state television and radio network last night.

A third young person abducted by the self-styled Red Brigades is still missing. A note signed Red Brigades demanded that each Frenchman contribute to a ransom of more than $1 million for the girl.

Early in their investigation into the abductions, the police theorized that a single man, rather than an extremist political group, was behind the crimes.

The suspect was identified by the police as *Joël Matencio, 28*. They said that his voice was recognized by members of his family, his former wife and a family physician. The arrest was made this morning in Paris, police said.

The case began in June with the abduction of Christian Leroy, 24, and Muriel Trabelsi, 21, and a ransom demand equivalent to more than $8 million, including food to be distributed to the poor. On July 24, Olga Moissenko, 21, was kidnapped.

On Oct. 1, the badly decomposed bodies of Mr. Leroy and Miss Trabelsi were discovered in a wooded area near Grenoble and the next day the Red Brigades demanded that every Frenchman participate in paying the ransom for Miss Moissenko.

Nothing was heard again until the police decided to broadcast a tape recording of telephone conversations they had had with the young man calling himself the brigade spokesman.

It was the first time in France that police had broadcast the recorded voice of a suspect and urged citizens to help identify him. Police said that within minutes police stations were swamped with telephone calls.

Investigators narrowed the search down to Mr. Matencio because he already has been questioned by police in connection with an earlier unsolved murder case in the Grenoble area.



AP.

Joël Matencio

Air Control Fails At Turk Airports

ANKARA, Oct. 20 (AP).—The control towers of Turkey's two major airports, at Istanbul and Ankara, lost all contact with planes in flight for a period of more than two hours Monday, airport sources said.

During that period there were about 20 planes in the air, dependent upon the instructions of the two towers, a source said.

The cause of the cut-off was not known but could have been malfunction of equipment, sources said. Contact between planes and the control towers was reestablished when the Turkish general staff made its facilities available for civilian traffic, they added.

Edited by Gandhi In-Law

New Magazine in India Plans To Accentuate the Positive

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's 20-year-old daughter-in-law has begun publishing a monthly magazine dedicated to describing "the dynamics of a changing India in a positive, confident way."

The magazine, called Surya, sun in Hindi, reflects a growing preoccupation with eradicating what the people running India regard as the negative attitude of this country's journalism.

In a letter from the editor in the first issue of Surya, Maneka Gandhi, who is married to the Prime Minister's powerful son, Sanjay, said: "Too many Indian publications have succumbed to a largely imported attitude toward this country that harps on shortcomings and belittles achievement. Surya will attempt to highlight all that is positive in our national endeavor—yet be unsparing in criticism of what deserves to be criticized."

Such sentiments are responsive to the conviction, often stated by Prime Minister Gandhi in the 15 months since her government imposed rigid press censorship, that India's newspapers can never be permitted to return to what she calls "their undisciplined old ways."

'Major Culprit'

In the political turmoil that the government says necessitated the imposition of a sweeping state of emergency last year, "the press was the *major culprit*" because of an attitude so negative that it "breaks the country's spirit," the Prime Minister has said.

And now, with new laws and regulations that bring the newspapers and magazines firmly under the government's control, there is an official determination to steer them in a new direction.

"Journalists should once again become missionaries of a new, resurgent India," Deputy Information Minister Dharam Bir Sinha said recently. "The prophets of gloom who dominated the press so long have to yield place to those with a positive approach."

That kind of thinking is behind the government's year-long battle to replace the top editorial management of the Indian Express, the country's largest newspaper chain. Last week, in what the government said was a tax dispute, the police sealed the presses of the paper's New Delhi edition, forcing it to miss publication for two days. It missed two other days of publication earlier this month because of an unexplained power failure.

The Indian Express openly opposed Prime Minister Gandhi before censorship. The newspaper typified what Maneka Gandhi, in her new magazine, calls journalistic "defeatism," which she promises to avoid.

Surya's lead article, entitled "India's Great Leap Forward," reviews the familiar comparison between development in China and in India and concludes that although China has done better industrially, India has advanced further in agriculture.

The magazine also carries advertisements purchased by some of India's major corporations. Some critics say the advertisers are trying to curry favor with Sanjay Gandhi, who at 29 is one of the most important people in India.

Maneka Gandhi's mother, Amteshwar Anand, who is helping run the magazine, conceded during a chat at its hectic editorial office here that "there's no problem getting advertising." She also said that Surya's circulation for the first issue earlier this month was 30,000 but that it would grow to 50,000 for the November issue.

173d SALT Meeting

GENEVA, Oct. 20 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for three hours today at the 173d plenary session of the current round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).—

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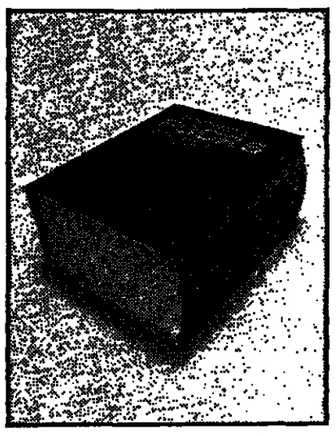
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, October 21, 1976

Crack in the Nuclear Door

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's new offer to discuss on-site inspection adds some credibility to Moscow's old proposal to ban all underground nuclear weapons tests. But major obstacles still hinder a comprehensive test ban. Russia's insistence that all five nuclear weapons states must agree is a dead-end street; France and China have refused even to join in the Soviet-American-British ban on atmospheric tests, which China continues to set off.

An even bigger obstacle is Moscow's refusal to ban civilian as well as military nuclear explosions. So-called peaceful nuclear explosions (PNEs) could be used to test weapons. The United States, unlike the Soviet Union, has abandoned as impractical nuclear explosions for earth-moving and other engineering purposes.

Nevertheless, the new Soviet proposal could open the way for negotiations to reduce the high ceilings in the 1974 and 1976 Soviet-American threshold test-ban treaties, which "limit" military and civilian underground nuclear explosions to 150 kilotons, 10 times the yield of the Hiroshima bomb.

This high threshold, which would permit both sides to continue most weapons development, has aroused criticism in the United States, and Senate ratification is in doubt. The chief argument in favor of the two treaties has been Moscow's acceptance for the first time in the PNE treaty of the principle of on-site inspection, a significant arms-control breakthrough. If Soviet willingness now to extend such inspection to nuclear weapons explosions leads to further negotiations, a new effort can be made to ban all nuclear explosions or, failing that, to reduce the 150-kiloton ceiling.

A substantially lower threshold could impede the qualitative arms race. It would not significantly reinforce the efforts to curb proliferation of nuclear weapons; India's first underground explosion had a yield of only 15 kilotons. But a comprehensive test ban halting all nuclear explosions in the United States and the Soviet Union would lay a basis for moral suasion—and even sanctions—against explosions elsewhere.

The Pentagon, which wants to continue U.S. nuclear weapons tests, has seized on Soviet rejection of on-site inspection in the past to block efforts to achieve a comprehensive test ban. The Ford administration has gone along with this view But former Gov. Jimmy Carter, relying on predominant scientific opinion, has proposed a five-year moratorium on all nuclear tests, arguing that national means of verification would be sufficient to distinguish between earthquakes and most small-weapons tests.

The Soviet offer to discuss on-site inspection for suspected weapons tests should close this gap and bring about a comprehensive test-ban negotiation regardless of which presidential candidate wins the election.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Schlesinger on China

The debate in the United States about how best to advance the normalization of relations with China has been stilled momentarily by the dramatic political events and uncertainties over the succession to Chairman Mao. But the debate undoubtedly will revive. When it does, significant weight will have to be given to the testimony of former Defense Secretary Schlesinger on his recent visit to China and talks with its present leaders.

Other visitors, who in this connection have asked about the future of Taiwan, have frequently been told that the United States, to obtain full diplomatic relations with Peking, must break relations with Taipei, terminate its security treaty, and remove its troops from the island. Schlesinger never raised the question: it came up only once—not in his talks with Premier Hua Kuo-feng—and was dropped quickly.

What the Chinese did want to talk about was the Soviet threat. Schlesinger's conclusion was that "the question of Taiwan is lower on the Chinese priority list than the question of . . the strength and posture of the United States with regard to the Soviet Union . . If the United States seems firm in its policies toward the Soviet Union, that is of far greater benefit to China than the issue of Taiwan."

There is no evidence that the questions of Taiwan and its relations with the United States have played a central role in the Maoist succession. Events have disproved the argument that unless the United States abandons the people of Taiwan, and quickly establishes diplomatic relations with Peking, the radical left will take over China The moderates, so far, seem in control.

This does not mean that progress toward normalization of relations with Peking should be halted or that the future of Taiwan can be left out of the discussions. The point of these reports is merely that there is time to proceed in an orderly fashion to negotiate arrangements that assure the security of 14 million Taiwanese.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nobel Sweep in Perspective

A historic first was registered this week when the Nobel Prize Committee announced its 1976 awards in chemistry and physics. Taken with last week's publication of this year's laureates in economics and medicine, the latest awards completed a clean sweep for Americans, the first time all of the Nobel Prize winners in the sciences were individuals born and educated in one country. It is an impressive and deserved tribute to the quality of U.S. research since World War II.

In the nature of the case, Nobel Prizes testify always to past accomplishments. But what of the future? There are many Americans of potential Nobel laureate caliber still unrecognized—one thinks of Sheldon Glashow's work on "charmed" particles in physics and George Cotzias's tremendous contribution to the alleviation of Parkinson's disease, for example. But what is the outlook for a decade or more from now?

There is reason for worry An increasing body of evidence in recent years has suggested that U.S. leadership in science and technology is beginning to be lost. One example is the disquieting survey of leaders of U.S research institutions recently published by the National Science Foundation. The nation's research administrators, this indicates, fear the collapse of top-ranking institutions because of inadequate or unreliable funding. They find evidence that the ablest young people are moving from basic research. They see rapidly growing numbers of bureaucratic and other obstacles to research freedom, and they perceive an ever-increasing spirit of anti-intellectualism threatening the entire American scientific enterprise.

These are sobering sentiments. The conditions they testify to need correction if historians of the future are not to view this year's U.S. clean sweep of the Nobel science awards as also the beginning of the nation's scientific decline.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Basques

The Spanish Cabinet came close at the weekend to granting a degree of autonomy to the Basques. But when the point of decision was reached the King's men—for that is what the Spanish Cabinet ministers currently are—drew back from the brink and did nothing. Now, however, there are signs in Madrid that the Cabinet may reconsider its position on Basque autonomy To do this would be to avoid one of those myopic mistakes which have plagued Spain for centuries. Spain, like Italy, is an unacknowledged federation and the Basques are one of its strongest components. Their industry supplies Spain with much of its wealth. They are not an inconsiderable or decadent minority They are a nation in their own right . . If King Juan Carlos brings them some degree of autonomy, it could be the catalyst that liberates northern Spain from a centralized military-style government, from a national police force, from centralized military-style justice, and from an abiding sense of grievance. It could also be the catalyst for a much more sweeping move toward regional autonomy in Western Europe as a whole.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

Rhodesia Conference

The last thing to be expected of the white and black Rhodesian leaders at the forthcoming Geneva conference is moderate, tolerant, or even sensible behavior. In 11 disastrous years of white minority rule, too much damage has been done to relations between the races for us to hope for anything but bitterness from the black leaders, deep anxiety from the whites, and suspicion from both sides.

—*From the Observer (London)*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

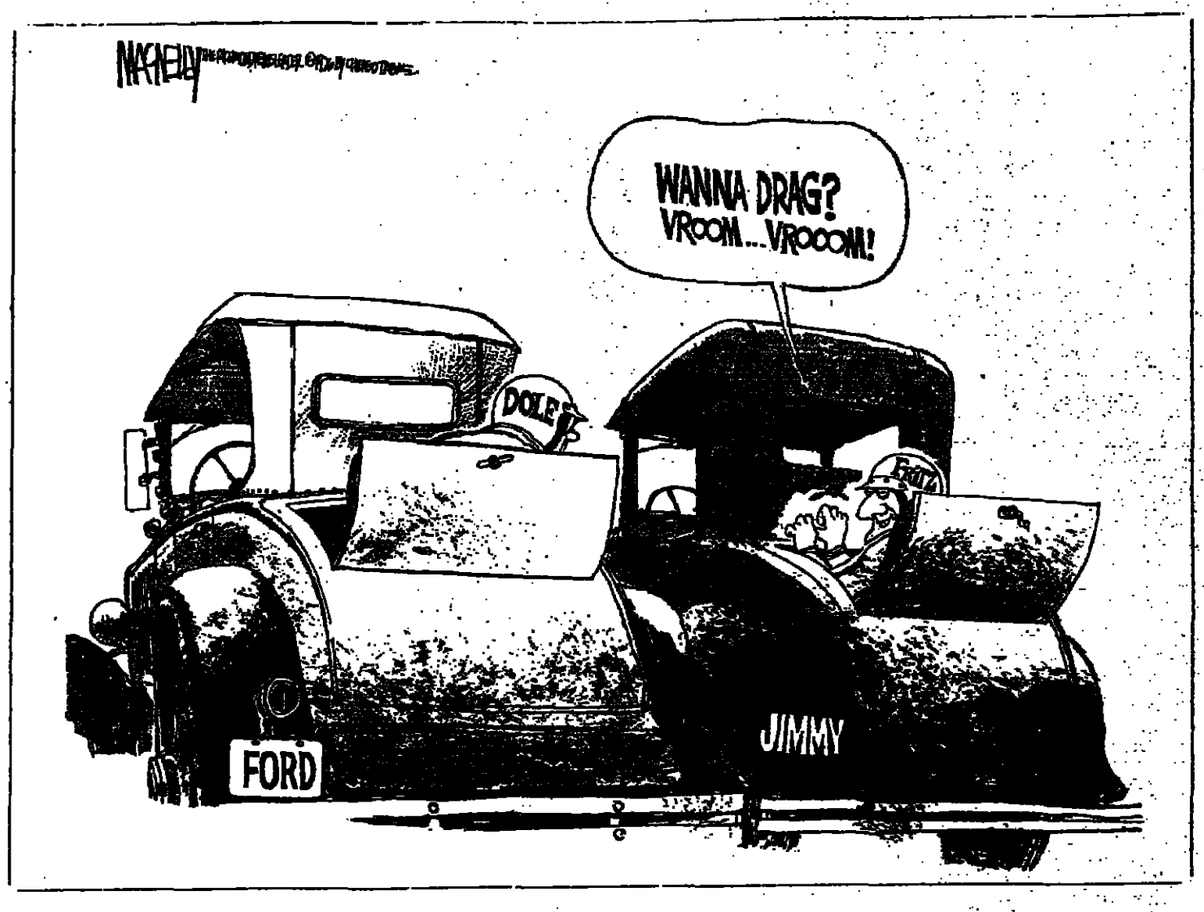
October 21, 1901

NEW YORK.—President Roosevelt's action in recently inviting a Negro to dinner at the White House has provoked a storm of comment. The North generally sides with him and some very prominent persons have already endorsed his action On the whole Southerners have been more hostile. But throughout it all, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Booker T. Washington, the Negro, have had no comment to make.

Fifty Years Ago

October 21, 1926

ELMHURST, Ill.—Mr. Eugene Victor Debs, head of the Socialist party in America for many years and one of labor's outstanding leaders, died last night in a sanitarium here. He was 71 years old He was three times the Socialist party candidate for president. He had been in ill health ever since his release from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta several years ago. He opposed the Great War.



Does Casting a Vote Really Matter?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The real scandal of this election so far is the indifference and even cynicism of so many of the American people. On the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, when there has been so much talk about the glories of the democratic process and the endless struggles for universal suffrage, less than half of the eligible voters are expected to go to the polls on Nov. 2, and the rest are asking: Does it really matter?

The argument in this corner is that it matters very much. As noted before, it matters if the majority of our people, now 28 and under, are left with four more years of the same stodgy government that has eroded their confidence in the American political system. It matters a great deal if the South is rejected once more for the highest office in the land—and this for Gerald Ford!

But especially when the voters are dissatisfied with both presidential candidates, it also matters—in fact it may be decisive in the next four years—how the presidential power of appointment is exercised and by whom.

Going Down

The presidential elections of 1960 and 1968 dramatize just how much it matters when a sizable proportion of the eligible voters stay home. John Kennedy won over Richard Nixon in 1960 by two-tenths of 1 per cent of the vote, and Kennedy was so shocked that only 65 per cent voted that he organized an inquiry to explain the nonvoters.

In 1968, Mr. Nixon defeated Hubert Humphrey by seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the popular vote—510,645 out of a total of 73 million, with 55 per cent voting. So there is an enduring and increasing 15-year trend of indifference here, the consequences of which seem to have been forgotten.

Dit it really matter that Richard Nixon, rather than Humphrey, was in position to choose Spiro Agnew as his vice-president, John Mitchell as his attorney general, Maurice Stans as his secretary of commerce, Earl Butz as his secretary of agriculture, and Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Dean and the rest of that gang to staff the White House?

Does it matter that the balance of the Supreme Court has changed in the last seven years of Nixon and Ford appointments from five Democrats and four Republicans to seven Republicans and two Democrats in 1976, and that Ford, if elected, would have a fairly good chance to appoint two or three more in the coming four years?

Spotty Record

This is not to say he has not appointed or retained some good men, for example Henry Kissinger, Attorney General Edward Levi, Secretary of Labor John Dunlop, whom he lost, Secretary of Everything Elliot Richardson, and Mr. Justice John Paul Stevens of Illinois, his only appointee to the high bench. But it is a spotty and even capricious record.

He had at least three able young potential vice-presidential nominees in George Bush of Texas, Donald Rumsfeld of Illinois and William Ruckelshaus of Indiana, but he suddenly decided to fire his secretary of defense, James Schlesinger, and his CIA chief, William Colby, and put Rumsfeld and Bush in their jobs where they were unavailable for the vice-presidential nomination.

Finally, he allowed the Reagan conservatives to talk him out of Ruckelshaus in favor of Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, whose qualifications for the Senate, let alone the presidency, are wholly imaginary.

We do not, of course, know how Gov. Carter would choose his White House staff, or what sort of appointments he would make to the Cabinet or the Supreme Court, but his careful procedure for choosing a vice-presidential running mate is reassuring. Fritz Mondale may not be everybody's favorite senator, but if you could take a private poll of the 100 senators between Mondale and Dole on their qualifications for the presidency, even Dole might have enough sense of humor to vote against himself.

In this situation, the surprising thing is not that the Republicans are hoping for a low turnout on election day—that is their main hope of victory—but that the Democrats, and particularly so many Democratic liberals, are sitting on the side, as they did in 1968, complaining that Carter is no Roosevelt.

Even Roosevelt was no Roosevelt in 1932, and somehow Harry Truman managed to overcome the hostility of his own divided party in 1948, but then, as now, the one proposition that cannot be defended is that the choice makes no difference.

"Don't blame me—I'm against both of them," is the latest bumper sticker and, in a way, Ford and Carter have asked for it by ignoring the issues and trying to throw it away on turnovers. But the vote is not merely for a man but for a government—four more years of the same or four of at least something newer, younger and different—and voter indifference could make all the difference.

Body-Snatching in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The body snatchers who are disputing in Peking the possession of Mao's corpse know what they are about. The moderates want to embalm it so that they could use their control of the saintly relics to show that it is they who are the true defenders of the faith. The device is not unfamiliar in succession struggles of the past. It was used to good effect by Stalin to make himself seem Lenin's true successor, although Lenin's secret testament, as became known later, expressed grave doubts about Stalin's suitability for the vacancy.

The precedent must have been very much in Mao's mind, since he regarded himself as the Lenin of China. There is good reason to believe the Peking radicals claim that Mao's instructions require that his body should be cremated. But the instructions also happen to coincide with their political needs. The moderates' control of the body could be used to deny the radicals' claim that it is they who are Mao's spiritual heirs. In the politically primitive and lawless setting of post-Maoist China, as in post-Leninist Russia, the ruling ideology becomes the law—and possession of the body is nine points of the law.

'Lenin Lives'

It can be used as the centerpiece of a ritual designed to awe the masses of China, as it awed the masses of Russia, by a strange but nevertheless workable combination of posthumous leader-worship and atheism. "Lenin lives," was Stalin's ritual incantation, even as he trampled on many of Lenin's instructions and mangled the bodies of Lenin's comrades and followers in an orgy of killings that took the lives of millions. "Mao will live forever in our hearts," was the cry in Peking, even as Premier Hua Kuo-feng was making his final dispositions for the removal of the radicals from the leadership, so that he could pour Mao's teaching into a moderate mold without challenge from them.

There is much in the Stalinist formula, as adapted by Hua to the specific conditions of China, that carries with it the promise of success. He is supported by most of the military, by most of the party secretaries in charge of China's 29 provinces, and by the country's administrative machine whose servants were so painfully abused by the radicals during the Cultural Revolution. He is supported by the masses whose craving for law and order, for orderly economic progress and for the personal rewards which their hard work earns, is a negation of everything the radicals stand for. How can he lose?

The young upstarts who were promoted over the heads of their betters during the Cultural Revolution, and who owe their careers to the radical leaders who have now been purged in Peking, were in no position to hold back the steady revival of moderate-conservative influence during the last few years, even while Mao was alive. How could they defeat it without Mao, with their leaders gone?

What Is Left

The radicals' control of the information media, through which they conveyed to the nation an image of much greater power than they possessed in reality, is also gone. The political stronghold they thought they had built in Shanghai collapsed ignominiously as demonstrators turned out in their millions to welcome the radicals' defeat—just as they used to turn out to welcome radical triumphs. Is there anything left?

Yes, there is, and the usual chorus of comment in the West, which accepts so readily the surface meaning of events in Peking, could once again prove to be wrong. No one knew better than Mao how vulnerable the radicals would be after his death—and, with them, the legacy of permanent revolution, of opposition to "capitalist roaders" in the leadership, of struggle against the political establishment, which he sought to leave to the nation. Again and again the radical writings of recent years discussed what would happen after Mao's death. Remember all those allegorical stories about what happened after the deaths of earlier reformist emperors? In every case, their empires lay in ruins, while their conservative opponents captured the succession, slaughtered the reformers, dismantled the reforms.

What is happening now in Peking is the beginning of a historical cycle foreseen by Mao and the radicals. But the Maoist writings also argued that the spirit of revolt would persist and would ultimately prevail—and Mao has taken certain precautions to help bring this about.

Stalin was able to suppress Lenin's testament, and Hua has taken the first step to doctoring Mao's will by appointing himself the editor-in-chief of Mao's collected works. But Mao's philosophy of rebellion by the masses against the Communist bureaucracy in Peking has already been set out in countless millions of pamphlets printed in China in recent years. They provide specific instructions on how to fight "the capitalist roaders in power in the party" and, what is more, they offer the stamp of Mao's personal authority, and of political legitimacy, to anyone who wishes to challenge the party bosses in Peking.

The radicals' slogan after Mao's death, "Act according to the principles laid down," which was a precise summing up of Mao's will, has now been banned by Hua, but the existing body of Mao's writings cannot be appropriated by Hua as easily as the body of Mao himself. Questionable as Mao's political and philosophical ideas are to many of us in the West, they have a power and an appeal to the masses of China which gives the radicals a weapon to use as soon as they are ready to attempt a comeback.

It may be much sooner than now seems likely. There is a great deal of explosive material lying around in China. Hua may be able to suppress or rewrite any formal testament which Mao gave to the radicals, but he cannot defuse the time bomb which Mao left to the nation as a whole.

Letters

Pop Kremlinology

A Moscow correspondent [Anatole Shub] once published in your newspaper (Sept. 21, 1967) his criticism of Pop Kremlinology: "Nearly anyone who can scan a Pravda photograph or observe who alights from the Tupolev can—and does—venture theories on who is moving up, down or sidewards in the Politburau. . The predictable result is that a kind of Gresham's law has begun to operate. . " This had been written after the failure of the Western Kremlinologists to preview the fall of Khrushchev. Although since then nobody ever presumed the rise of Brezhnev, unabashed Kremlinologists continue their soothsaying.

A recent example was to be found in the speculations of Victor Zorza (IHT, Sept. 23) about the possible successor to Brezhnev in the person of the KGB chief, Andropov. According to Mr. Zorza, his oration on Lenin's anniversary was "strikingly different" from the "usual run of speeches as to suggest that Andropov was making a deliberate attempt to assert an individuality of his own, to distance from the others, to show that the wooden words and the rigid formulas are not for him. . . "

Actually, the oration was merely a repetition of Brezhnev tirades—and in his speech Andropov managed to mention the name of Brezhnev in a most sycophantic way at least 10 times, i.e. one-third of the times he had mentioned Lenin himself in the oration devoted to Lenin

As to the "wooden words" and "liberal" tendencies to which Mr Zorza refers in his wishful thinking, may I point to the example of Kremlinology of "fifty Years Ago (IHT, Sept. 16): Stalin "is a practical man of politics and not one to let theory stand in his way..."

I. NYMAN

Alvsjo, Sweden.

More Ford Flub

I think what Mr. Ford actually intended to say is that "there is no Soviet domination of Western Europe." And, in order to "correctly" inform the American people, he should have added the word "still" so that his statement would have read "there is still no Soviet domination of Western Europe."

D. NIKOLITCH.

Rome.

For Sen. Dole: Praise and A Few Facts

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—On the [illegible] table principle that [illegible] should praise those most in need of praise, let us now praise Robert Dole. Until Dole took wing in the debate with Walter Mondale, it was unclear when this campaign would hit bottom. But surely it sank as low as it can sink when responding to a question about Mondale's use of the Watergate issue, Dole said:

"It is an appropriate topic, I guess, but it's not a very big issue any more than the war in Vietnam would be or World War II or World War I, or the war in Korea, all Democratic wars, all in this century. I added up the other day, if we add up the killed and wounded in Democrat wars in this century, it would be about 1.6 million Americans enough to fill the city of Detroit."

It would be comforting to believe that Dole's thoughts stirred so little comment because the public was shocked into silence. But a more plausible explanation is that, thanks in part to the numbingly base campaign, the public's threshold of disgust is now so high that Dole's thoughts could not shock.

It is, of course, absurd to consider knowledge a prerequisite for elective office. But for Dole's information, here are some facts about Republican support for U.S. wars.

It is true that every Democratic administration since the post-Cleveland administration has initiated American participation in a war (counting as one the Kennedy-Johnson administration, 1961-1965). But in no instance did participation begin dishonorably, and in every instance opinion about the war was divided along regional and ethnic lines, not party lines.

World War I? President Wilson backed into war not because he was cunning, but because he was reluctant. After the Lusitania was sunk, in 1915, Republicans pushed for more aggressive protection of U.S. citizens and shipping. In the spring of 1916, as Wilson was preparing to run for reelection on the slogan "He Kept Us Out of War," his secretary of war committed an American rarity, a genuine protest resignation. He was protesting what he considered inadequate U.S. preparedness. Theodore Roosevelt, who still represented much Republican thinking, was raging about Wilson's unwillingness to join the war.

World War II? Perhaps Dole thinks Japan attacked "the Democrat party," not the United States, or that, in any case, it was wrong for FDR to seek a declaration of war after Pearl Harbor. Perhaps Dole does not know that Hitler declared war on the United States before the United States declared war on him.

If Hitler had not done so, FDR might have faced some fierce opposition—much of it from Republicans—to U.S. intervention in the European theater.

After Pearl Harbor the GOP disposition was less isolationist, but "Asia first." The GOP base was in the Midwest among Germans, Irish and Scandinavians who were delighted to have turned their backs on Europe, and whose somewhat populist democratic feelings were expressed in anti-English prejudices But the Midwest was nationalistic. Nationalism seeks an outlet, and after Pearl Harbor the Pacific was it.

FDR in 1940 prepared for the inevitable war in Europe by appointing Republicans Henry Stimson and Frank Knox as secretaries of war and the navy, respectively.

Korea? When President Truman responded to North Korean aggression, Sen. Robert Taft, "Mr. Republican," said: "The general principle of the policy is right," and that there was "no alternative to what the President has done." In Korea, as in Vietnam, the most important arguments at the outset concerned the correct strategy for prosecuting the war, not the legitimacy of U.S. participation.

Speaking of Vietnam, which Dole would be well advised not to do, the GOP can hardly be portrayed as a sheet anchor of resistance to escalation. But then, Dole, a Vietnam hawk knows at least that.

Dole probably turns vermilion with rage when Democrats rail against Herbert Hoover. Yet Dole is running against Woodrow Wilson. By doing so Dole is displaying partisanship and intellectual standards comparable to those that led the Nixon White House to attempt to revise history by concocting fake Vietnam cables.

People who lie about history deserve to be forgotten by it.

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هكذا من الأصل

FASHIONS

Shorter Parisian Spring and Summer

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 20 (IHT).—As presentations of new spring and summer fashions got rolling here this week, the big question was: Will skirts be shorter? The answer is yes, but . . .

Short skirts launched last season (and worn over tights or pants) will be worn, this year, over bare legs. But according to Kenzo, "It won't be miniskirt, because the proportions will be completely different. Big, blousy, with droopy sleeves caught over the shoulders in drawstrings, the new short skirt will have more life and movement than Courreges's little boxes of yore.

Pants, too, will be another way to show legs, a trend that is back in fashion pendulum swings. The collections last week in Paris were full of shorts. The culottes in winter collections pointed toward Bermudas for the summer of '77.

Unlike the Courreges mini-skirt revolution, the new short skirt will be an alternative. The designers will also endorse swing-cut ruffled peasant skirts. So a woman will have a choice between showing their clothes at midankle (in peasant skirts) or above the knee.

Pants, of course, the conservative chanel length is still with us. Pants, in short, doesn't matter. Karl Lagerfeld (Chloé) said, in forecast of his collection to be shown next Monday, "Hemlines are no problem. I will show all lengths but I must say that, whereas last year short skirts were for beachwear only, now we're going to see them in town as well."

The French ready-to-wear scene is so crowded these days that two weeks is now barely enough time in which to see it. Shows began yesterday and go on to the end of next week. Then the scene shifts to London.

In between collections (up to five a day), buyers are flocking to the mammoth international ready-to-wear salon at the Porte de Versailles.

This week belongs to 21 designers, some minor, and some not so minor. All are young and have fought their way up, for instance, Anne-Marie Beretta, Corinne Bricaire and Elisabeth de Senneville. Many of them started their careers as free-lance designers for manufacturers and are now established in their own boutiques.

Designers to watch this week are Jean-Charles de Castelbajac (famous for his Nature look), Tan Giudicelli (who took off like a rocket the minute he split from Mic-Mac), and Jean-Claude de Luca (who has had a few impressive collections).

Next week comes the big league, with Jap, Chloé, Dorothée Bis and Sonia Rykiel. Yves Saint Laurent, who has managed the delicate balance between couture and ready-to-wear, will offer the most suspenseful collection. The other couture designers do a competent, commercial job with ready-to-wear but are still not making news with their collections.

The most fascinating development is the Japanese invasion. After the incredible success of Kenzo (Jap), the town is full of Japanese designers, who come with squads of businessmen, assistants, models and photographers. Suzuya, with 100 boutiques in Japan, represents industrial power. Issey Miyake, with experience in New York, Japan and, now, a boutique in Paris, is the most international. Kansai Yamamoto is a sure talent, specializing in sweaters. But for him and Yuki Torii, Paris is mostly a platform, an effort at self-promotion which gives added strength to their booming Japanese business.

Hanae Mori, well known for her delicate, traditional robes, painted over all with birds, butterflies and cherry blossoms, who has a good business in Japan and a boutique in New York, is opening a shop on Avenue Montaigne.

Other foreigners are also trying to make it in Paris. "If a Japanese can create fashion in Paris, why not an American" asks Maurice Biderman, the French manufacturing tycoon who is trying to launch the American designer Calvin Klein (famous for his sporty, tweedy look) in Paris. He is negotiating for Klein's men's wear first, then will tackle the women's line.

The Finnish designer Marimekko, who started off well when the Finnish government opened a shop called Formes Finlandaises, suffered a setback here when the shop closed some years ago. She is back in Paris, too.

Finally, the British, who have done increasingly well in America but have failed to have much impact on the Continent, are also trying harder. They are backed by the British Embassy, which is giving two cocktail parties, one Friday to honor 14 British fashion designers and another next month in tribute to the British wool industry.



This sketch (from GAP, a French textile review) shows the trend toward the short summer look.

DANCE

Royal Ballet Tourists Dance Lynn Seymour's 'Rashomon'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Oct. 20 (IHT).—The touring section of the Royal Ballet, now ending one of its regular seasons at Sadler's Wells, is about to return there permanently. The company will have offices and rehearsal studios and will be known as the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. It's a cumbrous title, surely destined to be shortened to Sadler's Wells Ballet, as the main company was originally called. At least it will be easier to distinguish between the Covent Garden and Sadler's Wells sections.

To mark the occasion, the season has included a cosy and nostalgic gala, and two new ballets. If the best aspects of the two new works could have been married, there would have been one excellent ballet. As it is, neither will quite do.

Lynn Seymour's "Rashomon," which had its premiere last night, is the distinguished ballerina's first work for the company, though she has made workshop pieces and collaborated with Robert North on a little item for London Contemporary Dance. "Rashomon" is also a collaboration with Mr. North, who appears as a guest to dance the bandit, and it continues Miss Seymour's flirtation with theatricality and modern dance, rather than with classical ballet.

The encounter between a married couple and a bandit in a forest, complete with seduction or rape and a vicious fight, is grippingly shown. The erotic scenes are as well simulated and as kinky as in any of London's expensive sex shows. Pamela Marre, a new designer, provides an attractive set of mobile vertical columns and a ramped pathway, with an effective rear striptease for June Highwood and an equally effective loin cloth to display Mr. North's muscles. The percussive music by Bob Downes is atmospheric and vaguely suggests something Japanese. As in the movie, the story is told three times, from the points of view of each of the protagonists in turn. But Miss Seymour quite fails to make clear which version is which, and the repetition becomes tiresome. There is very little real dancing, and none of any choreographic interest.

'Summertide'

Peter Wright's "Summertide," on the other hand, which had its premiere last week, is all dancing, to Mendelssohn's 2d Piano Concerto. It's a nebulous title for a nebulous work. The first movement contained so much frenetic movement, with so many meaningless exits and entrances, that I got quite dizzy. There is an elegant pas de deux for Margaret Barbieri and David Ashmole, and some difficult quick passages in the finale for Brian Bertscher. "Summertide" does show the company to advantage, but there are plenty of existing works which would have done so more interestingly. It is not helped by Elizabeth Dalton's designs.

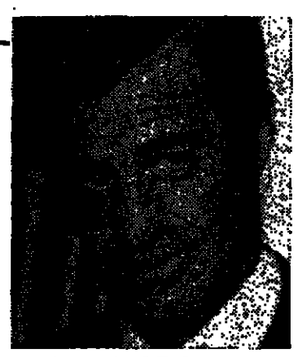
Egon Madsen, from Stuttgart, enlivened John Cranko's "Card Game" with his inimitable antics, and stimulated the rest of the cast. At the gala Violette Verdy and Helgi Tomasson of New York City Ballet were stylish and technically impressive in George Balanchine's "Sylvia" pas de deux. Galina Samsova will be with the company on tour, and Verdy and Madsen will be back next year. The Sadler's Wells season ends on Saturday, and the company then goes to Manchester, Hull, Wolverhampton, Oxford, Eastbourne and Southampton.

Belmondo's Back

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 20 (IHT).—Jean-Paul Belmondo has what is rare in the theatrical world: a built-in personality. His cultural following assures that any film in which he appears will have strong box-office support. His competitive mediocrity of some of his recent ventures has not diminished public affection and, relying on the loyalty of his fans, his latest vehicle, "Le Corps de mon Ennemi," is running simultaneously in 12 Parisian cinemas including them the Normandie, Rex and Paramount-Opéra).

The declining quality of his films has reduced the French cultural idol to the status of a grinning, somersaulting jack, more acrobat than actor, with his de-



Jean-Paul Belmondo

scents on robbers' dens by helicopter and his fist fights on top of skyscrapers. Probably to arrest this trend, this time Belmondo selected a script of more substance and variety. An adaptation of a Félicien Marceau novel, it concerns the misdoings of the mighty in a provincial city. Belmondo plays a Robin Hood in a dinner jacket.

Railroaded to prison, thanks to unknown enemies, on a double murder charge, on being liberated this fearless fellow returns to the scene of the crime, routs out his defamers and exposes the city's corrupt rulers. The premise is common enough, but it has been touched up here with a weird background and bizarre types which lend it the verve of gaudy cartooning. Henri Verneuil's brisk direction imparts excitement to the unlikely happenings.

Belmondo sails through it with his usual pleasing nonchalance and is afforded opportunities to deal shock punches and to slither through some narrow escapes. But it is Claude Brosset who supplies the most amusing performance, playing a former nightclub bouncer who has turned female impersonator, retaining a sturdy comic masculinity in chiffon gowns. Among the other able players are Bernard Blier as the town's tarnished czar, Marie-France Pisier as his daughter, an unwitting pawn in the murderous chess game, and Daniel Ivernel as the straw boss mayor.

Martha Graham at Paris Festival

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 20 (IHT).—The Martha Graham Dance Company opened a two-week stand last night at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, and with it the second part of a Paris International Dance Festival devoted to the two artists who have done the most to make dance in the United States the most active and creative today.

With George Balanchine and the New York City Ballet, who opened the festival, there is primarily the adapted and modified feedback of a signal originally transmitted from Europe. With Martha Graham, the language is utterly original and—slightly more than 50 years after her first appearance as an independent dancer—remains the primary source for what, for want of a better term, is still called modern dance. Where Balanchine & Co. defy gravity with apparent effortlessness, Graham's dances seem to grow from the earth itself, generated by the effort of struggling, not only against gravity, but against fate.

At 82, Graham has reluctantly given up performing herself, an inevitable loss that manifested itself last night in a certain weakening of the primal force she always brought to the stage—and which seemed to be there again as she accepted the ovation at the end, motionless and in an enveloping red robe.

But her excellent, technically strong troupe has been formed in her image, the dances are those that were written on her body, and her striking costumes remain a vital element.

Her genius for stripping matters down to the essential is reflected in the cryptic symbols of Isamu Noguchi's sets and the striking simplicity of Jean Rosenthal's lighting. The musical support for her dances has been created for her express purposes, although last night's scores—by Eugene Lester, Gian-Carlo Menotti, William Schuman and Norman Dello Joio—suffered in varying degrees from the tentative playing of the (unnamed in the program) Orchestre du Val de Marne.

The opening program was made up of Graham classics—"Night Journey" (1947), Jocasta's psychic recapitulation of the Oedipus legend, a model of Graham's powerful manner of transforming of mythic subjects; "Errand Into the Maze" (1947), the tangible reality of a soul's triumphant struggle with fear; "The Plain of Prayer" (1968) refers to Tibetan legend and seems to be a search for self-knowledge. Cosmic affairs were put aside in the lyrical closing work, "Diversions of Angels" (1948), a joyous celebration of the pleasures of youth and love, along with some improbable balances, and probably as close to abstraction as the specific Miss Graham gets.

"Diversions" will be repeated on the second program next week, along with "Lamentations," Graham's encounters with Joan of Arc ("Seraphic Dialogue") and Medea ("Cave of the Heart"), and "Lucifer," created last year for Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev.

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4	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	30	3⅝	3½	3½	
24⅜	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	10	155	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	APLCorp 1	5	30	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
69⅝	47⅝	ARASv 1.20	13	247	49⅝	49	49	− 1
33	12⅝	ASALtd		91	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
11⅝	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	42	8	7⅞	8	
55⅝	37⅝	AbbtLab .88	17	312	54½	53½	53⅝	− ⅞
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	13	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4½	2⅜	AdmDg .04	5	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
12⅜	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		25	11¼	11½	11¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	AdmsMillis	7	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13½	7¼	Addrssg .10e	12	66	10	9⅝	9⅞	
35⅝	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	11	339	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ½
9⅝	4⅜	Aguirre Co	96	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
14⅝	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	292	14	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅝	2½	Aileen Inc	20	16	3¼	3	3	− ⅛
37⅝	32	AirProd .20	15	192	33⅞	33	33⅝	− ⅞
13⅝	11	AirbnFrt .80	11	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	17¼	Aircoinc 1.35	7	57	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+ ⅞
25⅝	14⅝	Akzona 1.20	12	31	16	15⅞	16	
15⅝	13¼	AlaGas 1.28	5	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
102½	84	AlaP pf 9.44		z30	102	102	102	+ 1
87½	78	AlaP pf 8.16		z3000	89	89	89	− ½
91½	77¼	AlaP pf 8.28		z30	88½	88½	88½	
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .40	6	16	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	14	Albanyin .72	9	7	17½	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	5⅜	AlbertoC .36	13	10	6	5⅞	6	
23⅞	17⅝	Albertsn .72	9	25	19⅞	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	79	245	25⅝	25⅜	25½	− ½
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	6	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ½
28	20	AlconLb .21	16	37	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	− ½
9⅛	5½	Alexdrs .36e	5	20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
11⅝	7½	AlleaCp .90t	21	27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	26½	AlleLud 1.60	6	16	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
45½	33¼	AlgLud pf 3		1	40	40	40	+ ⅞
21½	16⅛	AllgPw 1.60	7	665	20	19⅝	20	
20	9⅝	AllenGrp .60	6	10	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	8	179	36⅝	36	36⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	AlldMnt .44	6	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
59¼	40⅛	AlldStr 1.80	6	113	42⅞	41⅝	42⅞	+ 1⅝
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30	11⅞	AllisChal .60	7	170	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
9⅝	6⅝	AllrtAut .60	9	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11	6½	AlphaP Ind	13	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
61⅛	38½	Alcoa 1.40	26	437	55⅛	54⅝	54⅞	
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	3	8	34½	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅛
60⅞	47	Amax 1.75	14	291	54⅝	53½	54⅛	+ ⅛
146	115	Amax pf5.25		20	131¼	131⅛	131¼	+ 1⅝
58⅝	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		47	54⅞	53⅝	54	+ ⅞
22⅝	11⅝	AMBAC .80	7	24	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
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62	45⅝	AHes pf 3.50		146	62	61½	61⅝	− ½
21¼	13¼	AAirFlt .56	8	25	16⅝	16	16¼	+ ⅛
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10	6⅞	Amcord .36	7	30	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
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43⅞	38⅝	ABrnds 2.80	8	127	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
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3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		13	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
15⅞	12½	AmCredit .26e	5	36	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	215	25⅝	25½	25½	
11	7⅝	AmDistill		8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
28⅞	19⅝	ADistTel .84	11	12	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅛	AmDualVt		10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14	12½	ADul pf .84a		29	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
24⅝	20⅝	AmElPw 2	9	510	23⅝	23¼	23½	
9⅝	6⅝	AFamily n.32	6	87	9⅝	9	9⅛	
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z100	9½	9½	9½	
6⅝	2⅛	AmFinSys		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅝	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		45	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
17⅝	15	AGenCv 1.32		24	17⅛	17	17	− ⅛
19¼	12½	AmGnIns .68	8	333	17½	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅜
28¼	21⅝	AmGln pf1.80		14	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	AmGln pf.90		7	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ½
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	215	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅝
37⅝	31½	AmHome 1	20	392	33⅞	33½	33¾	
157	141½	A Homepf 2		1	150	150	150	
37⅝	29½	AmHosp .40	21	219	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	
4⅝	2½	Am Invest	70	8	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	A Medicl .24	7	54	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅝	5½	A Medicp .10	5	313	8½	8¼	8⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Am Motors	7	139	4½	4⅜	4½	
40⅞	33⅝	ANatR 2.64	7	72	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅛
15¼	9⅝	AmSeat .40	6	17	10	10	10	
15⅝	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	4	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
28⅝	16⅝	AmStand 1.20	7	57	27⅛	25½	27	+ ½
79	54½	A Std pf 4.75		5	75⅝	75	75½	+ 1
8¼	6	AmSterll .30	12	34	6⅝	6	6⅛	− ⅛
33	25½	AmStrs 1.90	5	6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
62⅝	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1475	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	− ⅛
67	55	AmT&Tpf 4		30	62⅞	62½	62⅞	− ⅛
49	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		12	48⅝	48	48	
50⅝	45	ATT pfB3.74		329	49⅝	49	49	− ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	AWatWk .70	6	14	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	− ⅛
14½	12½	AW prf 1.25		z180	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	− ⅝
10¼	5½	AmesD .18e	4	30	9	8⅞	9	
24⅝	19¼	Ametek 1.20	8	20	21½	21¼	21½	− ⅛
19⅝	14	Amfacinc 1	6	50	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	26	AMPInc .41	36	280	32½	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅛
12⅝	8½	Ampco .60	8	1	12	12	12	− ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Ampex Corp	10	52	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Amrep Corp		1	1½	1½	1½	
51⅞	35½	Amstar 1.70	4	41	41¼	40⅝	41	
9	7⅝	Amstr pf .68		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8	4⅝	Amtel .32	6	35	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
49⅛	34	Amsted 2	7	103	45⅝	45	45	− ½
31⅝	17½	Anacond .60		305	25¼	22⅝	25⅛	+ 1⅝
32⅝	25⅝	AnchrH 1.40	6	20	28½	28¼	28⅜	− ⅛
43⅛	35⅝	AndCly 1.40	9	42	46½	45⅝	45⅝	+ 1⅛
8⅜	5⅝	Angelica .16	7	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
13½	6⅛	Anhcer .20	6	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅜	AnsulCo .21		3	8	8	8	
19½	10⅛	Apache .13b	7	23	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
29⅝	25⅝	Apco Oil	75	10	28	28	28	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	Apeco Corp		68	1⅝	1½	1½	
81½	68	ApPw pf7.40		z1000	79½	79½	79½	− ⅛
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	11	22	3¼	3	3¼	
14⅝	9⅝	ArcataN .32	5	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
23	22½	ArcaIN pf 2		1	27	27	27	
21⅛	19⅛	ArchDan .20	9	577	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Arister		90	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	361	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
114⅝	102⅝	ArlPpf 10.70		z240	112	111¼	111¼	− ⅝
14⅝	8	ArkBest .25		12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	43	26	25⅝	26	
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		17	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
35½	25⅝	Armco 1.80	8	70	29	28⅝	29	
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		2	29	28⅞	29	
57½	44⅛	Armr pf 4.75		z2390	51⅞	52	52⅛	− ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	ArmstCk 1	13	71	28	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
52	45⅝	ArmC pf2.75		z20	51	51	51	
21½	15	ArmRu .80	3	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
16	9⅝	Arvin .26e	5	3	13½	13½	13½	− ⅛
27½	22⅝	Arvinin pf 2		14	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	Asarco .82	23	153	15⅝	15	15⅝	
29⅝	17⅝	AshlOil 1.70	5	289	26¼	25⅝	26	−
40	27⅝	AsdDrG 1.50	10	132	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Athlone .60	5	33	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Atlco Mtg		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
23⅝	17¼	AtlCyEl 1.52	8	108	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
58	49⅛	AtlRich 1.60	13	758	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	− ½
51	44½	AtlRc pf 3.75		z220	50½	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
71⅝	54⅛	AtlRc pf 2.80		83	69⅝	68⅝	69	− ⅝
7⅛	3⅛	Atlas Corp	17	161	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
35½	26⅛	Auto Data.24	22	445	28⅛	27	27⅛	− ⅞
7⅝	4⅛	Automind .24	5	48	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	4⅛	Avco Corp	2	66	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	− ⅛
1⅝	9-16	AvcoCp wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41½	16⅝	AvcoCp pf		3	40½	40⅛	40½	
29⅛	21¼	AveryInt .36	22	17	22½	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Avis Inc	6	55	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Avnetinc .40	7	291	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	32⅝	AvonPd 1.80	17	357	45	44⅛	44⅛	− ⅝

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Chg prev Close
4	1½	BTMtg .30e		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅝	18⅝	BabckWil 1	7	79	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Bache .40e	5	45	8	7⅝	7⅞	− ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Bakerln .24	7	64	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
55	40½	Bakrlntl .42	15	47	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	BalCp .80	6	5	20⅝	20½	20½	− ⅛
21⅞	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	15	325	22¼	20½	21⅞	+ 1½
23⅝	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	142	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
55½	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z430	53	52½	52½	+ ⅛
35⅝	12⅝	BanCa .40	94	21	13¼	12⅝	13¼	
32⅝	14⅝	Bandag .05e	10	404	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅝	4½	Bangr Punt	4	12	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
20¼	12½	BangP pf 2		2	19⅝	19	19	− ⅞
33¼	23⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	33	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅞
15⅝	11⅛	BkofVa .80	6	65	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
27⅝	24⅛	BankAm	18	866	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
33	28⅝	BankTr 3	8	132	34⅝	34⅝	34½	
28⅝	25⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		21	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
34⅞	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		14	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
15	11⅝	BardCR .24	12	126	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
16⅝	16⅛	BarnesG n.80	7	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
16½	7⅝	Basicinc .80	5	23	12	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
37	26½	Basic pf 2.50		z260	30½	30	30½	− 1
38	22⅝	BatesMf .80	18	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅛
39⅝	35	BauschL .80	10	245	27⅝	26⅝	27½	+ ⅞
45⅝	33	BaxtTrv .21	25	251	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	− ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	BaySIG 1.88	7	7	21⅛	21	21⅛	
5⅝	4⅛	BaykCig .24	44	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28	27	Bearing .50	14	10	25	25½	26	+ ⅛
27⅝	21½	BeatFds .84	13	184	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	Beckmn .28	15	5	24	23⅝	24	
42⅝	34	BectDick .50	17	57	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
23⅝	14	BeechA 1	7	14	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Beker .28	66	18	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
27⅝	13⅝	Be.coP .60e	8	281	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
24½	15⅝	Belden 1.32	8	15	24½	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	BeldinHe .35	6	14	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ½
25½	5	BellHow .84		26	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
52½	49	BelCda 3.72	7	17	51⅝	51	51	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1.20	6	202	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	37⅝	Bendix 1.72	9	103	40½	40	40	− ½
92	65	Bendix pf 3		1	82	82	82	+ 1
25¼	17⅝	BenfCp 1.45	5	104	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
59½	45½	Benef pf 4.30		14	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
28½	25½	Bnft 5pf 2.50		z200	28	28	28	+ ⅛
4⅛	⅝	BentSld Mtg		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Bengt B .07e	6	141	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Berkey Pho		21	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Best Prod	12	118	21½	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
43	33	BethStl 2	8	950	37⅝	35½	37⅛	− ⅞
35⅝	30½	BigThree .40	19	244	32⅝	31⅛	31⅞	− 1
25⅝	19	BlackDr .40	19	305	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5	BlairJhn .48a	5	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅛	12⅝	BlissLau 1b	6	54	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
20⅛	14⅝	BlockHR 1	11	32	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
23⅝	20⅛	BlueBell .80	6	85	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	6	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	7	10	3½	3⅝	3½	
45⅛	24⅝	Boeing 1	11	260	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	BoiseCas .80	11	1073	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ½
33⅝	25	Borden 1.40	10	155	33	32½	32½	− ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	BorWar 1.60	7	73	28	27	27½	− ⅞
4⅝	2⅝	Bormans	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27	23⅝	BosEd 2.44	9	39	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
94⅛	84⅛	BosE pf 8.83		z170	94	93	93	− ⅞
12⅛	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		43	12	11⅞	12	
15⅝	13⅞	BosE pf 1.45		12	15⅛	15	15	
14⅝	8⅝	Braniff .24	6	283	10⅝	10	10⅛	
32½	5⅝	BraunCF .50	7	24	27⅝	25½	25⅝	− ⅛
32⅛	27⅛	Brig Str .92	15	24	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅛
87⅝	66⅝	BristMy 1.20	15	192	71⅝	70⅝	73⅝	
53⅝	42⅛	BristM pf 2		5	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	− ⅛
72⅝	9⅝	BritPet .32e	5	307	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅝	BrkwG 1.20	6	20	29⅛	28	29	+ ½
19⅝	16⅝	BkyUG 1.72	6	25	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
26½	25⅝	BklUG pf2.47		15	25½	26½	25½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		3	7	6⅞	7	
13½	10⅝	BrownC .22e	5	12	10¼	10⅛	10¼	− ⅛
25	18⅝	BwnGp 1.33	7	35	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
8¼	5⅝	BrwnFer .20	9	11	6⅛	6	6	
13⅝	11	Brunswk .50	10	178	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
26⅝	11	BrushW .80	8	24	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	18	BucyEr .55	9	407	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	BuddCo .80	4	65	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
6⅝	5	BudCa pf .60		20	6	6	6	− ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Budglnd .24t	4	10	7	7	7	
11⅝	6	Bulova .05t		26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	19⅝	BunkHll 1.86		27	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	BunkrR pf1.50		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		45	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
34	23⅝	Burllnd 1.40	8	335	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
43½	31⅝	BurlNo 1.30a	6	133	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6½	BurlNo pf.55		3	7½	7⅛	7½	
30½	24⅝	Burndy .88	10	10	25	26	26	+ ⅛
108½	83⅝	Burrghs .63	21	452	90½	89⅛	89⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	ButtesG Oil	6	85	19⅝	19⅛	19½	− ⅛

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Chg prev Close
51	45⅛	CBS 1.65	10	331	52⅝	53	53½	
3⅝	1⅝	CCI Corp	3	39	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ½
2⅝	⅝	CIMtg Gp		44	13-16	¾	¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	CIRIt Inv		15	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
37⅝	28⅝	CITFin 2.20	7	73	35¼	35⅝	35½	+ ¼
1⅝	7-16	CL Assets		5	⅝	9-16	9-16	−1-16
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		4	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
6	3⅝	CLCAm .24	5	25	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅝	8	CMIInv Cp		49	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
8⅛	5½	CNA Finl		49	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		63	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
13⅝	11	CNAI 1.09a		8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
48⅝	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	39	44	43½	43⅝	
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	7	227	19½	19	19	− ⅜
4½	1½	CabCab For		13	1⅝	1½	1⅝	− ⅛
37⅝	18⅝	CabotC 1.08	6	50	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
5⅛	2⅛	Cadence Ind	6	25	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Caesars Wrl		10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	3	Cal Finanl	9	115	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18	15⅛	CalPUt 1.60	10	15	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10⅛	Callahn .60r	16	27	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Camrn Brn		9	1⅝	1⅛	1½	− ⅛
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	18	22	20⅝	20	20⅛	− ⅛
35⅝	29⅝	CamSp 1.36	11	91	33½	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅞
31½	28⅝	CampTag 1.12	9	12	28⅝	23⅛	28⅛	− ⅞
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	7	188	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
55	42⅛	CapCits .20	13	13	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .40	10	67	19½	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
3	⅝	Capit Mtg		11	1	1	1	− ⅛
35⅝	30	Carbor .90	8	54	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅝
4⅛	2½	Carling OKe	48	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	10⅛	Carlisle .88	8	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
61⅛	53⅛	CaroC&Oh 5		z110	59	53½	58½	+ ½
7	5⅝	CaroFrg .20	38	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23½	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	8	840	21⅝	21½	21½	
33⅛	26⅛	CarP pf 2.4		10	29½	29½	29½	
34½	21	CarTec 1.80	8	14	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½
18⅝	11⅛	CarrCp .52	15	152	16⅝	16½	16½	− ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	CartHaw .90	9	45	20⅛	20	20	− ⅛
42⅛	33	CartHw pf 2		13	34½	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅜
8⅝	6⅛	CartWall .40	32	32	6⅝	6½	6½	
11	8⅝	CascNG .73r	5	17	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	15	CastICk .80b	6	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
62⅛	53⅛	CatrpTr 1.50	11	x876	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	8	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
58	41⅝	Celanse 2.80	8	47	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+ 1⅛
52	46⅛	Celn pfA4.50		1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	− ⅛
14	7⅝	Centex .12	13	159	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.20	10	265	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
20½	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	10	19	18⅝	18⅝	
18⅝	15⅝	CenIlILt 1.60	11	67	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
52	45	CnlLt pf 4.50		z100	51½	51½	51½	− ⅛
31½	27½	CnlLt pf 2.87		z50	30	30	30	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅝	CenIIPS 1.28	9	46	15	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅛	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	40	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
16	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	41	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
18	13⅝	CenSoya .70	6	89	14½	13⅝	14	
24⅝	19⅛	CenTel 1.36	10	190	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
36½	19⅝	CentrDat .60	14	314	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
22½	15	Cert-teed .65	10	35	18½	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	10	23	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
28½	18	Champint 1	9	575	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
65½	55	Chml pf 5.50		z50	62	62	62	− ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Chml pf 1.20		378	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
13⅝	11	ChamSp .68	9	204	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅝	3	CharlrCo .08	9	69	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
26⅝	21⅛	Chartr NY 2	6	52	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		60	8⅛	8	8	
32⅛	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	12	505	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
4	2	ChaseT .83g		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11	5⅝	Chelsea .40	11	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
52	28½	Chemin .40	5	177	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	7	80	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	ChesapkVa 1.36	6	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
30	25⅛	ChesePn .76	17	186	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
40⅝	34½	Chessie 2.32	7	198	36⅛	36	36	− ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ChiMlw Cp		18	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	ChiMlw pf		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	ChiPneuT 2	12	19	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
3⅛	2⅝	ChkFull .10t		130	2½	2⅛	2⅝	− ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Chris Craft		135	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
21	11½	ChCft cvpf		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
15	9⅛	Chroma .84	6	20	12⅝	12½	12⅝	− ⅛
22⅝	10⅛	Chrysler .15e	16	476	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	8	13	22⅝	22½	22½	− ⅛
23⅛	17	CinnGE 1.64	13	226	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z150	46	46	46	− ⅛
136⅛	99⅝	CinG pf 9.52		z300	105⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
25½	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	16	7	30	29⅝	30	
37⅝	27⅝	Citicorp .95	10	560	30½	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
57⅛	35⅝	CitiesSv 2.80	5	271	57½	56½	57⅛	+ ⅜
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		68	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
11⅝	7	Citylnvst .66	7	391	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
15-16	⅝	Citylnv wt		20	⅝	⅝	⅝	
23⅛	15	Citylnv pf1.31		2	21½	21½	21½	− 1
23⅛	16½	Citylnv pfB 2		76	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	10	Cityh pf 1.10		65	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
46½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	12	21	39	38½	38⅝	+ ⅜
15⅛	9	ClarkOl .50	10	32	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
73⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	10	69⅛	68⅛	69	+ 1
32⅝	25½	ClvEIll 2.56	10	235	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	ClorxCo .52	10	269	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅝	7⅝	CluetPea .40	5	55	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	CluetP pf 1		17	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	CoastSt Gas	4	185	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅛	CstSG pf1.83		15	20⅛	20	20	− ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	CstSG pf1.19		5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	CocaBtl .40a	11	77	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
95⅛	77⅝	CocaCo 2.65	19	248	81⅝	80⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	ColdwBk .49	8	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
14	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Coleco Ind	32	30	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	23⅝	ColgPal .88	13	515	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	ColinAik .58	6	106	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	CollinF .05e	6	32	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	18	ColPenn .70	8	92	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
25	19⅝	ColonlS 1.45	6	69	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
55⅛	28½	Collind 2.50	6	67	47⅛	47	47⅛	− ⅛
25⅝	18½	Colt pf 1.60		2	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
79⅝	47½	Colt pf 4.25		22	66	65	65	+ 1½
26⅝	22⅝	Co Gas 2.14	8	127	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
60	56½	ColGs pf5.62		7	59½	59½	59½	
58⅝	54⅝	Co.Gs pf5.48		1	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Colum Pict		127	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	21½	ColSOh 2.20	7	93	26	25⅝	25⅝	
2 3-16	9-16	Combust Mtg		11	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅝	Combd Com	6	25	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
48⅝	32⅝	CombEng 2	9	70	42⅝	41½	41⅞	+ ½
43½		CmE pf 1.70		3	36½	36	36	− 2½
20⅝	13	CombEq .10r	41	17	18⅝	18½	18½	− ⅛
32½	26⅛	ComwE 2.40	9	852	30⅛	29⅝	30	− ⅛
22⅛	17½	ComE pf1.42		8	21	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	ComE pf1.90		17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
23⅝	21⅝	ComwE pf 2		7	23	23	23	− ⅛
27½	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		16	27½	27	27	
32⅝	29⅝	ComE pf2.87		55	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	− ⅛
84½	77	ComE pf7.24		1	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	− ⅛
11⅝	8	ComwO		156	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅛	18	ComO pf1.72		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
31⅝	23½	Comsat 1	6	138	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅝
38⅛	18⅝	Compgr .05e	7	102	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
8	4	Comput Sci	10	173	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	6	11⅝	11½	11½	− ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	ConsMills 1	3	98	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
19⅝	12	Congo m .50	8	189	14	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	13	44	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	− ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Conrac .80B	6	9	21⅛	21	21	− ⅛
20	15	ConEd 1.60	5	364	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
70	55½	ConEd pf 6		4	67	66⅝	66⅝	− ⅛
50½	39½	CnE pfC 4.65		z50	48½	48½	48½	− ½
54⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		7	53⅛	52	53⅛	+ 1⅛
26⅛	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	8	98	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
68	56½	ConF pf 4.50		5	64⅛	64	64	− ⅛
27⅝	18½	ConFrgt .80	7	105	24	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
29⅝	24½	ConNGs 2.24	8	400	30	29	30	+ ⅞
116	108⅛	CnG pf 10.96		z150	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	19	ConsuPow 2	7	302	21½	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
45	37	CnPw pf4.16		z20	44½	44½	44½	− ½
79	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z1040	77½	76½	76⅝	+ ⅛
80	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z200	79½	79½	79½	+ 1
80½	66	CnPw pf7.76		z410	80	80	80	− ½
26⅛	25⅛	CnPw pf2.43		18	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
71⅛	60⅝	CnPw pf5.50		8	69⅝	67⅛	67⅛	− 2
9⅝	5⅛	ContAir Lin		148	6⅛	6	6⅛	
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
54	41⅛	ContlCp 2.80	17	231	53½	52½	53⅛	+ ⅞
59⅝	45⅛	CtlC pfA2.50		2	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
34⅛	26⅝	CntlGrp 1.80	8	730	33	32⅛	32⅝	+ ½
55⅝	35⅝	ContlCp 2.40	7	59	49	48½	49	+ ½
14⅝	9⅝	ContlIP 1.28	7	30	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	33⅝	Cont Oil 1.20	8	1000	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
109	81¼	ContOilpf 2			93	93	93	− 3½
15⅝	12⅛	ContTel 1.08	11	381	15⅛	15	15⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	Control Dat	9	372	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ½
48	40⅝	CnDt pf 4.50		z100	47⅝	47	47	
35½	26⅝	Conwd 2.20	8	24	34½	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
6	2½	CookUn .30t	5	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
41½	29	Cooperln .84	11	185	39	38⅛	38⅝	− ⅝
10⅛	4⅝	Cooper Lab	17	111	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	CoopTR .60	3	8	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Copelnd .60	8	53	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	CoppRg .50g		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅜
53	36⅝	Coppw 2.40b		1	44	44	44	
2⅝	1½	Cordura Cp		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	15	126	69	67⅝	67⅝	− 1⅝
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		18	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
37⅝	28⅝	CoxBdct .35	11	4	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	Craig .20	3	33	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
39⅝	23⅛	Crane 1.20	4	130	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ 1⅛
5⅛	3⅛	CreditF .24	10	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅛	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	8	78	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	35½	CrockN pf 3		5	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	10½	CrompK .80	7	16	12⅝	12½	12½	
33⅛	18⅝	CrouHl 1	10	6	27	26½	26½	− ½
88	51⅝	CroHl pf3.35		2	72	71½	71½	− ⅛
22½	16⅝	Crown Cork	7	16	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	130	41⅝	41¼	41⅛	+ ⅛
59	53	CrnZ pf 4.20		z100	58	58	58	
20⅛	13⅛	Cubro 1.32	7	21	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
11	7⅛	Culligan .40	9	23	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
46½	19⅝	CummEng 1	21	84	41	40⅛	40⅛	+ ½
126⅝	79	Cum pf 7.50		z2700	113	112	113	− 1
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
12⅝	11	Currinc 1.08		12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	9	95	15⅝	15½	15½	− ⅛
28	22⅛	CurtsWrA 2		1	26	26	26	− ⅛
47⅛	35⅝	Cutl e H 1.60	6	36	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
25½	15⅛	CycSecCp 1.20	5	5	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
31⅝	21½	Cyp.us 1.40	18	38	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Chg prev Close
8⅝	4⅛	DPF Inc	17	26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	− ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Damon .20		80	7⅛	6⅝	7	
11⅛	7	DanR v .40	5	32	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
29½	19⅝	DanaCo .84	8	87	24	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
41	27½	Darlind .44b	8	154	33½	32⅝	33½	+ ⅝
41⅛	33⅛	Darlindpf 2		17	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ½
80⅝	37⅝	Data Genl	24	435	41⅝	39⅝	40⅝	− ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50r	4	5	15	15	15	− ⅛
35½	25½	DaytnHud 1	9	57	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+ 1⅛
19⅝	17	DayPL 1.65	10	99	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
79	73	DPL pf 7.37		z420	81	77½	77½	− 1½
31½	29	Deere 1.10	8	445	31⅝	30½	31⅛	+ 1
29½	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	7	37	28	27⅝	28	
14⅛	12⅛	DelmaP 1.20	9	650	13½	13⅛	13½	
43⅝	35⅛	DeltaAir .70	11	177	38⅛	37⅝	38	+ ⅝
7⅛	3⅝	Deltec Intl	35	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Deltona Crp		28	3½	3⅛	3½	
23½	19⅛	DennisMfg 1	7	16	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Dennys .44	10	53	20⅝	20	20	− ⅛
34⅝	27½	Desply .80	15	14	32	31½	31½	− ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Dese.er .40	14	13	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	DeSoto .60	7	22	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
15⅛	13	DetEdis 1.45	11	409	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
64⅛	55	DetE pf 5.50		9	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	− ⅛
95⅝	82½	DetE pf 9.32		z80	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	
83⅝	6	DetE pf 7.68		z100	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝	+ ⅛
78⅛	6	DetE pf 7.45		z6500	78½	78⅛	78½	+ ⅛
77½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z100	76⅝	76	76	− ⅛
27⅝	24⅝	DetE pf 2.75		6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
27⅝	24⅝	DeE pfB 2.75		37	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
24⅛	12½	Dexter .60	9	27	22	21⅝	21⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	DiGiorgio .05e	9	49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅝	7	DialFinl .66	6	18	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	Diamint 2	8	115	37	36⅝	36⅝	− ⅛
22⅝	15⅛	DiamM 1.72t	4	19	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
93	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	9	171	65⅝	66⅛	66⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		56	30⅛	29⅝	30	
11⅝	7	DickAB .40	10	13	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅝	8⅛	Dictaphn .60	10	144	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
15	10½	Diebold .44	11	42	12⅝	12½	12½	
18⅝	135½	Digital Eqpt	25	353	145	143⅝	145⅛	− 2⅝
11½	7⅛	Dillingm .48	4	38	8½	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
25⅝	22⅛	Dil ngm pf 2		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
37⅛	28⅝	DillonCo 1.08b	13	8	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
63	43⅛	Disney .12b	18	321	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
3⅛	⅝	Diversd Mtg		59	15-16	⅝	⅝	
17⅝	11	D. Pepper .48	18	113	14⅝	14	14⅝	
45½	32½	DomeM .80a	13	24	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	DonLuJ .10e	9	21	3⅛	3½	3½	
24⅝	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	62	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	DorOliv .28a	5	6	17	17	17	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Dorsey .40	6	19	10½	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	DoverCp .50	10	114	35	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅛
55⅛	39⅝	Dow Ch 1	12	2325	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅜
31⅛	27⅝	DowJones 1.16	16	8	28⅝	28	28	− ⅛
25	19⅛	Dravo .95	8	25	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
47	33½	Dresser .80	10	482	41	40⅛	40⅝	+ ½
13⅛	16	DrexBd 1.44		14	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	Dreyfus .40a	6	1	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
161⅛	117⅛	duPont 4.25e	12	443	123⅛	121	122⅛	+ ⅛
47½	44⅛	duPnt pf3.50		3	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅛
64½	59	duPnt pf4.50		13	62⅝	62½	62½	− ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	DukeP 1.50	9	345	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
98	82	Duke pf 8.75		2	85½	85½	85½	
97⅛	83	Duke pf 8.70		z30	97	97	97	− ⅛
33	25⅛	Duke pf 2.69		19	30	29⅝	29⅝	
23⅛	24⅛	DunBrd 1.86	16	44	27⅝	27½	27⅛	− ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	9	64	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
23½	5	Dq 3.7pf 1.87		z50	21½	21⅛	21⅛	− 1⅛
25⅛	21½	DuqLt4pf 2		z190	24⅝	24	24	− ⅛
26½	24⅛	DuqL pf 2.31		z1140	26½	26	26	− ⅛
33	25⅛	DuqL pf 2.75		z2580	28⅝	28½	28⅝	− ⅛
87⅛	73	Duqn pf 7.20		z20	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	Dymoln .44	6	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Chg prev Close
19½	13½	EG&G .18	14	30	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
14⅝	10⅛	ELT .07e	10	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	EMILI .19e	10	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
43⅛	27⅛	ESystm 1.60b	8	3	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
39½	25⅛	EagleP 1.16	8	4	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅛	EascoCp .60	7	31	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	EastAir Lin		550	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅛	EastGsF .80	9	425	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
17	14⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	16	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
120⅝	85	EasKd 1.55a	22	785	87⅝	85⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	29½	Eaton 1.80	11	164	40⅝	40	40⅛	+ ½
27½	21⅛	Echlin .48	12	21	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
35	21⅛	EckrdJk .36	16	105	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
15	12½	EckdNC n.24	13	92	14½	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
55⅛	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	21	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	9⅛	Edwrds .50	4	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	EPaso 1.10	7	485	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Elect Assoc	9	14	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
18½	11⅝	EDS .40	14	97	15½	15⅛	15½	
3⅝	1⅝	EMem Mg	3	23	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10¼	5	EMM pf 1k		13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
53	15⅛	EgnN .95e	9	2	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	EicrInd	8	100	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	ElraCo 1.16	7	25	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅛
41½	31	EmerEl .80	19	113	36⅛	35	36⅛	+ ⅝
53½	37⅛	Emery 1.20	20	93	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	Emerylin .40	11	7	11⅝	11½	11½	− ⅛
37	26⅛	Emhart 1.30	7	93	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
43	34½	Emhart pf		3	41½	41⅛	41½	
15⅛	13½	EmpDE 1.36	11	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
6⅝	4½	Em 4.7pf .47		z1300	5½	5½	5½	
6⅝	5	EmD 5pf .50		z100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15	1	EmpGas .20	7	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+
37⅝	22⅝	EngLhdM 1	8	65	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅝	27⅛	Enserch .72	9	954	25	24⅝	25	
3-16	9-64	Enserch rt		10726	5-32	9-64	5-32	
112	103½	Ens pf 10.32		z150	109⅛	109	109⅛	− 1
25⅝	22⅛	Entex 1.20	8	50	23⅝	23	23⅛	
37⅛	17⅛	Envirtec .20s	11	95	31½	30⅛	30⅛	
27	21⅛	Equifax 2	9	3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
13⅝	9⅛	Equimrk .88	7	14	11⅛	11	11⅛	
33⅝	29½	EquiGs 2.60	6	1	33	33	33	
25⅝	17⅝	EquiLf 2.20e	12	22	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
42	30⅛	Esmark 1.76	7	98	31⅝	31⅛	31½	
8⅛	4½	Esquire .15t	15	42	6	5⅝	6	
10	5⅝	Esterline .24	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47⅛	27⅛	Ethyl 1.50	6	63	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
11⅝	6	EvansPd .40	7	302	11	10⅝	10⅝	
27⅛	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	8	42	22	21⅝	22	
21	13	Excisr 1.76e		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
55⅝	51	Exxon .70	9	927	53⅛	53	53⅝	

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Chg prev Close
21⅛	19⅝	FMC 1	12	293	21	20½	21	
39⅛	31⅛	FMC pf 2.25		4	33⅛	33	33	
8⅝	5½	Fab ge .40	9	13	8	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅝	6⅛	FabrCtr .12	5	19	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	
7⅝	5	Facet Ent n .12		5	6	6	6	
55⅛	36⅛	FairCam .85	35	232	45½	45⅛	45⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	FairInd .30	10	38	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	
17	11⅛	FairmtF .68	7	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19½	12½	Fairmtpf		6	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
[illegible]	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	5	11	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅝	5	Farah Mfg		24	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	5	Fedders Cp		43	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
31⅛	21½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	8	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
25	12⅝	FedMog 1.20a	12	16	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
17	13⅛	FedNMt .83	6	321	16	15⅝	16	
19⅛	15½	FedPaBd .90	4	15	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
14⅛	16½	FPap pf 1.20		1	21½	21½	21½	
15⅛	10⅛	FS gnl .80t	6	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
50	42	FedDSt 1.36	13	412	45	44	44	
36	31⅝	Ferro 1.25	8	24	31⅝	31	31⅝	
17⅝	8⅛	Fibrebd Co		95	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅛	3½	FidFin .20e	4	50	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅝	26	FieldUn 2.40	8	4	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
22⅝	15	FieldcrMil 1	5	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
11⅝	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	6	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
16	9⅝	FinSanB .28	4	14	15⅛	15	15	
15⅝	9½	Fit Fed .40	5	137	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
25	21⅛	Firestn .10	9	35	22	21⅝	21⅝	
17⅝	12⅛	FstChar .80t	7	129	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
23⅝	16½	FstChic .95	8	64	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
45½	35⅛	FstIntBn 1.20	10	140	38⅛	37½	37½	
14⅛	9⅝	FstMiss .36	10	485	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
32	22⅛	FstNBo 1.88	8	35	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
24	20⅛	FstNStBn 2	8	107	22⅛	22	22	
17⅛	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	45	93	14⅝	14½	14½	
4⅛	1⅛	FstPa Mtg		14	1⅝	1½	1½	
12	9⅝	FstUnRl	4	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
6⅛	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	7	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅝	17⅝	FWsCp 1.76	8	47	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
39⅝	23⅝	FiscoM 1.10	8	13	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
13	8⅛	FishFds .40	6	19	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
17½	9⅛	FishrSci .28	6	17	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅛	14	FltEnt .40	15	172	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	Flming .80	7	17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
13½	8⅛	FlxiVan .20	24	42	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	209	20	19⅝	20	
61⅛	50⅛	Flin pfA 4.50		z200	58½	58½	58½	
29⅝	25	Flin pfB 2.25		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
24⅝	16⅛	FlaE Coast	9	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
18	3⅝	FlaGas 1	7	61	17⅝	17	17⅛	
28⅝	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	8	1905	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
30⅝	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	8	796	28⅝	27⅝	28	
29⅝	19⅛	FlaStl 1.50	12	5	21⅛	21	21⅛	
45½	30	FluorCp .80	10	165	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	FdFair .28		6	5	4⅞	5	
14⅛	10⅛	FootCB .90	7	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
60⅝	43⅛	FordM 3.20	5	738	56⅝	55⅛	56⅛	
18½	13½	ForMcK 1	6	85	14	13⅝	14	
29⅝	22⅛	FMK pf 1.80		14	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	FtDar 1.24		13	15	14⅝	14⅝	
43⅛	28⅛	FtHowP .64	10	25	30	29⅝	30	
35½	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	27	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	
49⅝	27½	Foxboro 1	10	11	44½	44⅛	44⅛	
35⅛	23⅛	FrnklnM .70	12	138	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	
31½	21⅝	FrpM 1.60	13	442	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	
17⅝	7⅝	Frigtrnc .10	19	30	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
29	18⅝	Frohf 1.80	8	26	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
9⅝	4½	Foqualnd .08		159	9⅛	9	9⅛	

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Chg prev Close
17⅝	10⅛	GAFCp .60	7	x69	13½	12⅝	13	
22⅛	15⅛	GAFpf 1.20		x6	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
32⅛	25⅛	GATX 1.80	12	102	30⅛	30	30⅛	
44½	35⅛	GATX pf2.50		1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
7⅛	4	GCA Corp	26	17	6	5⅝	6	
8⅛	4½	GFBusn .22	9	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7½	5⅛	Gabl Ind		7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
29½	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	1	23½	23½	23½	
40⅛	32⅛	Gannit 1	18	264	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	
14	6½	GapStrs .10	7	14	7	6⅝	6⅝	
31	19⅝	GardDn .76	15	211	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	7	9	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Gelway In	3	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅛	18	Gerhrt .28	11	75	24⅝	24	24⅝	
16⅛	9⅛	Gmlnl Cap		21	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.05		45	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
45⅛	35⅛	GnAmOil 1	14	102	45⅛	44	44	
11	8⅛	GnBanc .80	13	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	GnCabl .72	8	51	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅛	17	GCinma .68	7	14	20	19⅝	19⅝	
65	37⅛	Gn Dynam	6	120	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
58⅛	46	GnEl 1.80	13	941	51⅝	51½	52	
34⅛	26⅛	GnFood 1.50	10	252	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	GnGth 1.34	18	7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	

(Continued on Page 11.)

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — October, 1976

7,000,000 SHARES

BANKAMERICA CORPORATION

COMMON STOCK

(Par Value $1.5625)

Of the 7,000,000 shares of Common Stock, 6,600,000 shares are being offered in the United States and countries other than Japan.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Salomon Brothers

Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation — Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. — Bear, Stearns & Co.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc. — M. A. Schapiro & Co., Inc. — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. — Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — L. F. Rothschild & Co. — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Incorporated — Birr, Wilson & Co., Inc. — Alex. Brown & Sons — Crowell, Weedon & Co.

Robertson, Colman, Siebel & Weisel — Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — Shuman, Agnew & Co., Inc.

Sutro & Co. Incorporated — Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc. — Weeden & Co. Incorporated

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A. — Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A. — County Bank Limited — Crédit Lyonnais

Crédit Suisse White Weld Limited — Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Financial Group of Kuwait K.S.C. — Indosuez Asia Limited — Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Kredietbank N.V. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — PKbanken — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Svenska Handelsbanken — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Of the 7,000,000 shares of Common Stock, 400,000 shares are to be offered, subject to the effectiveness of the Japanese Registration Statement, initially in Japan by:

The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd. — The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd. — Yamaichi Securities Company Limited

Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. — Merrill Lynch International, Inc. Tokyo Branch — New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.

The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. — Wako Securities Co., Ltd. — Okasan Securities Co., Ltd.

Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd. — Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd.

These securities have been sold outside the United States of America and Japan. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — 19th October, 1976

TDK Electronics Co., Ltd.

(Tokyo Denki Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha)

3,400,000

Shares of Common Stock

(par value ¥50 per share)

represented by Continental Depositary Receipts

ISSUE PRICE US $6.18 PER SHARE

Nomura Europe N.V.

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam N.V. — Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited — Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.

Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banco di Roma — Bank Leu International Ltd. — Bank Mees & Hope NV

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Rothschild

Banque de l'Union Européenne — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

W. I. Carr, Sons & Co. (Overseas) Ltd. — Cazenove & Co. — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Citicorp International Group

County Bank Limited — Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit Lyonnais — Daiwa Europe N.V.

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank— — Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S. — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

European Banking Company Limited — First Boston (Europe) Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Hambros Bank Limited — Hessische Landesbank —Girozentrale— — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — IBJ International Limited — Jardine Fleming & Company Limited

Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) — Kuwait International Investment Company s.a.k.

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Frères et Cie — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. — New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. — Nomura International (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd. — Peterbroeck, van Campenhout, Kempen S.A.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Rothschild Bank AG — Salomon Brothers International Limited — Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.

Schroders & Chartered Limited — Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking Limited — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Trident International Finance Limited

Trinkaus & Burkhardt — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — Vickers, da Costa & Co. Ltd.

Wako Securities Company Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Dear Reader,

Recently, I asked you for a few minutes of your time to complete a questionnaire like the one on the other side of this page. If you did not have a chance to complete the questionnaire last time, here is a second opportunity to do so. If you did complete the first one, please ignore this second request.

We are surveying *Herald Tribune* readers in more than 30 countries around the world. An accurate audience profile has become a critical economic element for every publication, and knowing more about you and your family helps us better serve your interests. As you are in an area serviced by our high-speed facsimile printing equipment, your questionnaire is printed as an integral part of this copy of the paper.

Your answers are valuable to us even if you are reading the *International Herald Tribune* for the first time today. In the United Kingdom you will be able to use the business reply stamp. In other countries we could not provide return postage, but to thank you for your time, I would like to send you a 1977 New Year's gift.

All replies will be treated in strictest confidence. Research Services International, an independent research company based in London, will receive and analyse the results. If you fill in your name, to receive either the results of the survey or a New Year's gift, your name will not be passed on to us or associated with the findings in any way.

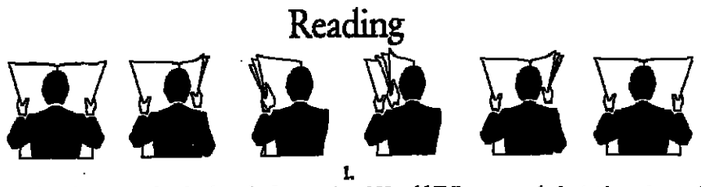
Thank you for your help with this survey.

Yours sincerely,

Robert T. MacDonald
Publisher

The 1976 Readership Survey Questionnaire.

Reading



1.
How often do you read or look at the International Herald Tribune; regularly, (at least 4 out of 6 issues), often, (at least 3 out of 6 issues), sometimes, almost never?

[1] Regularly [2] Often [3] Sometimes [4] Almost never (5)

2a.
Are you the first person to read this copy, or has it been passed on to you by someone else?

[1] First reader [2] Not first reader [3] Don't know (6)

2b.
What will you do with this copy when you've finished reading it?

[1] Pass it on to one other reader [2] Pass it on to more than one reader [3] File it/keep for reference [4] Throw it away (7)

[5] Other: (please explain) _____

3.
How do you usually obtain the International Herald Tribune?

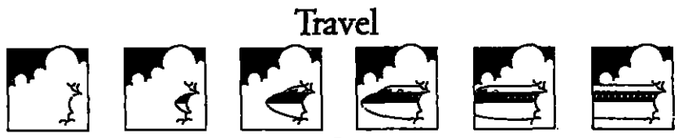
[1] Postal subscription at home [2] From a kiosk/ shop [3] Office delivery personalised [4] Airline/hotel copy (8) [5] Postal subscription at office
[6] Home delivery [7] Office circulation [8] Elsewhere _____

4.
What are your main reasons for reading the International Herald Tribune?

[1] International News [2] Financial News [3] U.S. Stock exchange results [4] Business News (9) [5] European News
[6] U.S. News [7] European Stock exchange results [8] Features

Other: (please explain) _____

Travel



5.
Which countries or areas were visited by you or members of your family LIVING IN YOUR HOME* during the past twelve months?

[1] U.K. [2] France [3] Germany [4] Italy [5] Benelux (10) [6] Spain
[7] Portugal [8] Switzerland [9] Central/South America [1] North America [2] Japan [3] Australasia
[4] Middle East [5] Africa (11) [6] Other European Countries [7] Other Far Eastern Countries [8] DID NOT TRAVEL outside country of residence in past 12 months.

* All questions mentioning 'your family' refer to members of the family living in your home.

6.
Approximately how many trips by air have you and members of your family made during the past 12 months? (Count round trips, not one way flights. Please answer for each destination).

	Total Air Trips	Inter-European Trips	Inter-Continental Trips	Total Business Air Trips	Total Pleasure Air Trips
None	1 (12)	1 (13)	1 (14)	1 (15)	1 (16)
1 – 2	2	2	2	2	2
3 – 6	3	3	3	3	3
7 – 10	4	4	4	4	4
11 – 20	5	5	5	5	5
20+	6	6	6	6	6
		of which:		of which:	

7.
When you or a member of your family travel, which of the following do you normally use?

[1] Travellers checks [2] Car rental credit cards [3] Diners Club card [5] Air Travel Card
[6] American Express card [7] Eurocheque cashing system [4] Other credit cards (17)

8.
How often have you or members of your family rented a car during the past 12 months?

[1] One or two times [4] 3 – 6 [2] 7 – 10 [5] 11 – 20 [3] 20+ (18) [6] Not rented

9a.
In which country are you now living (your present home)?

9b.
Of which country are you a citizen?

9c.
In which, if any, countries have you previously lived for 12 months or more?

	9a.	9b.	9c.
Belgium/Luxembourg	3	2	3
France	4	5	4
Germany	1 (20)	1 (21)	1 (22)
Italy	2	2	2
Netherlands	3	3	3
Scandinavia	4	4	4
Spain/Portugal	5	5	5
Switzerland	6	6	6
U.K.	7	7	7
U.S.A.	8	8	8
Japan	9	9	9
Other European	0	0	0
Other non-European	x	x	x

9d.
In total how many years of your working life have been spent outside your country of citizenship?:

[ ][ ] (23) Write in years

10.
And how long have you lived in the country in which you are resident at present?

[1] Less than 1 year [2] 1 – 5 years [3] 6 – 10 years [4] More than 10 years (24)

Education



11.
When did you complete your full-time education? (Check the highest level only)

[1] 18 years or under [2] Attended university without graduating [3] Graduated from university [4] Post graduate study (25) [5] Obtained recognised professional/technical qualification
[6] Other (specify) _____

12.
Have any family members, including yourself and your children, attended any of the following educational institutions in Europe during the past 12 months?

[1] Language school [2] Primary or secondary state school [3] Primary or secondary private school [4] Cultural / Arts school [5] Business / Technical school (26)
[6] College/University [7] Other (specify) _____ [8] Not attended

The Home



13a. Do you own your primary residence? [1] Yes [5] No (27)
13b. Do you own a distant holiday home? [2] Yes [6] No
13c. Do you own any other secondary residence? [3] Yes [7] No
13d. Do you own any other land in Europe? [4] Yes [8] No

14.
Which of the following do you have in your home at the present time?

[1] Quality still camera (value $250+) [2] Quality watch (value $200+) [3] Motor car(s) (see below) (28)

	Make	Model	Year
1st car:			
2nd car:			
3rd car:			

[1] Scotch Whisky [2] Gin [3] Brandy/Cognac [4] Champagne (29) [5] Bourbon
[6] Vodka [7] Apéritif/Vermouth [8] Liqueurs [9] Canadian Whisky [0] Rum
[x] Sherry/Port [7] Vintage Wines

15.
In which, if any, of the outlets listed below have you bought objets d'art (paintings/antiques etc.) worth $1,000 or more, in the last 12 months?

[1] Art galleries [2] Antique shops [3] Auction sale rooms [4] Elsewhere (30) [5] Not bought

16a.
Do you smoke cigarettes or cigars or pipe tobacco, even if only occasionally?

Cigarettes	Cigars	Pipe tobacco
[1] Yes [5] No (31)	[2] Yes [6] No	[3] Yes [7] No

16b.
Which brand (of cigarettes, cigars or pipe tobacco) do you smoke most often?

_____ (Write in) [4] With filter [8] Without filter

Occupation



17.
Are you the main income earner/provider in your household?

[1] Yes [2] No (32)

18.
For which type of organisation do you work?

[1] Manufacturing industry (33) [2] Quarrying/Mining Agricultural industry [3] Construction/ engineering [4] Transportation or public utilities [5] Publishing/Advertising and similar communication industries
[6] A Financial Organisation [1] Wholesale and Retail trades (34) [2] Government/ Diplomatic service [3] A Medical organisation [4] An Educational organisation
[5] Other Business and professional service [8] Other (specify) _____ [7] Not in full time employment

19.
What is your job title?

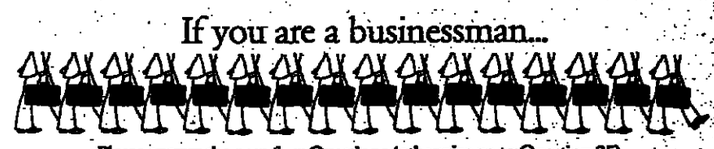
_____ (35)

20.
What is your primary job function?

[1] Chairman/President/ Chief Executive (36) [2] Director/Other Board member [3] Manager/ Department Head [4] Professional Specialist [5] Technical Specialist
[6] Other Executive [7] Clerical [1] Government Minister/ Ambassador (37) [2] Other Government Official/Diplomat [3] Civil Servant
[4] Banker [5] Doctor [6] Architect [1] Lawyer (38) [2] Teacher
[3] Student [4] Housewife [5] Retired

Other (specify) _____

If you are a businessman...



Please answer the next four Questions (otherwise go to Question 25)

21
In which (if any) stages of company purchases or investments have you been involved during the past 12 months?

[1] Initiation of project(s) [2] Specification(s) [3] Choice of brand and/or supplier(s) (39) [4] Authority for purchase/ investment(s) [5] Not involved in any purchase decisions

22
What was the scale of the purchases or investments with which you were personally involved during that period?

[1] Less than $5,000 [4] $5,000-49,999 [2] $50,000-99,999 [5] $100,000-500,000 [3] More than $500,000 (40)

23a.
Where is the world headquarters of the company for which you work?

[1] In Europe [2] In U.S.A. [3] Elsewhere

23b.
In business circles is your company considered as:

[4] A multinational/ international company (41) [5] A national company

24.
Does your company use a corporate aircraft?

[1] Yes [2] No (42)

You and your investments



25.
Which of the following do you or members of your family own?

[1] Stocks/shares/ bonds [2] Commodity futures [3] Options [4] Mutual (unit trust) funds (43) [5] Eurobonds

26a.
On which, if any, of the following stock exchanges have you bought or sold during the past 12 months?

[1] London [2] New York/ American Other US [3] Zurich [4] Paris [5] Tokyo
[6] Frankfurt [9] Other exchanges: Name _____ (49) [x] Not bought or sold at all

26b.
Approximately how often do you buy or sell on stock exchanges?

[1] Almost every day [2] Once or twice a week [3] Once or twice a month [4] Less often (50)

Classification



27. Are you: [1] Male [2] Female (51)

28. Age: [1] 24 or younger [2] 25–29 [3] 30–34 [4] 35–39 [5] 40–44 [6] 45–49 [7] 50–54 [8] 55–59 (52) [9] 60+

29.
Finally, into which of the following groups does your annual gross personal income fall?

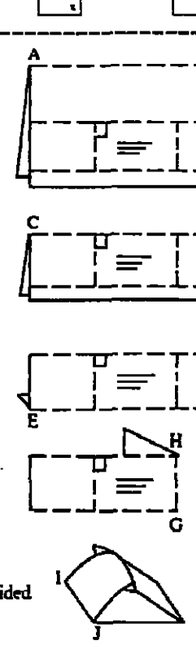
[1] under $15,000 [2] $15,000-19,999 [3] $20,000-29,999 [4] $30,000-39,999 [5] $40,000-49,999
[6] $50,000 or more [7] Or give in your own currency Please write in: _____ (53)

If you would like to receive the results of this survey, please PRINT your name and permanent address below.

Name _____

Address _____

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5. Fold I + J and then tuck in aperture provided by previously folded H + G:



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هكذا من الأصل

...rupp Says ...an Won't ...ictate Policy

... 25-Per-Cent Stake ...es It Some Control

...SEN, West Germany, Oct. 20 ...ters).—The purchase by Iran ...25.01-per-cent stake in West ...any's giant steel and ...neering combine, Krupp, will ...it no right to dictate com- ... policy, Krupp's general ...ger, Berthold Beitz, said ...

Beitz, who signed the ...an participation agreement ...hran yesterday, told a press ...ference here: "The Shah can ...force us suddenly to produce ...ons for him. Nor can he ...we want to get into the ...agement board."

... company officials said any ... of more than 25 per cent ... the holder—in this case Iran ...right to veto certain major ...tment or key personnel ...ions of a kind important ...gh to go up to the super- ...y board.

No Figure Given

...upp provided guns and ...tions for German armies in ...world wars, but after the ...se of Nazi Germany pledged ...nounce all military produc- ... However, the company does ...ce battlefield repair vehicles ...rader installations.

Beitz refused to name the ...Iran would pay for its stake, ...n would give it extra ...



Berthold Beitz

representation on the supervisory board.

West Germany's two-tier management structure consists of a supervisory board, which elects a management board; the latter runs the company.

Iran already has one seat on the 18-member supervisory board through the 25.04 per cent it took two years ago in Krupp's steel subsidiary.

Mr. Beitz said the Krupp parent company had turned to Iran for financial participation because of the firm's weak capital position.

He added that Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, who is in Iran, was consulted in advance and approved the deal.

Mark Rises To 15-Month High to Dollar

But Stays Near Bottom Of the Joint Float

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ).—The deutsche mark rose to a 15-month high against the dollar today in a market that was expecting German interest rates to go higher while U.S. interest rates decline.

The dollar fell to 2.4195 marks from 2.4227 late yesterday. However, the mark remained second from the bottom in the joint currency float, or snake. The Danish krone was at the top while the Swedish krona stayed at the bottom.

The Bundesbank council meets tomorrow to decide on whether action should be taken to reduce the rate of expansion of Germany's money supply through measures that would tighten bank credit and raise German interest rates.

This possibility is still uncertain, however. Usually, when changes in credit policy are made, Bundesbank officials schedule a press conference to explain the moves, but no press conference will be held tomorrow.

Some foreign exchange dealers expect the mark to rise further. One dealer argued that the dollar would have to decline to around 2.37 marks before market operators reduce the large deutsche mark positions built up before last weekend's currency realignment.

Probably one of the biggest influences in the market was a report from New York that the Federal Reserve may soon loosen credit conditions further to ensure that the recent slowdown in the U.S. business recovery is not pushed too far.

The dollar fell sharply against most Continental currencies today, dropping to 4.9655 French francs from 4.9865 yesterday, when it also declined sharply.

Pound Declines

Sterling again declined against both the dollar and Continental currencies and its trade-weighted depreciation against 10 currencies widened to 45.5 per cent below 1971 parities from 45.1 per cent yesterday.

The pound finished at $1.6465, down from $1.6503, and at 3.9837 marks, down from 4.0147.

While most observers believe that Britain will be able to resolve its near-term external financing problems by borrowing $3.9 billion from the International Monetary Fund, there is some anxiety as to how well the government is doing with its internal financing.

Dealers in government securities reported that a bond issue yielding more than 16 per cent, which is currently being tapped cut into the market, was selling slowly. The worry is that if the government is not able to finance its huge budget deficit with long-term bond issues, it may have to again resort to creating money.

Elsewhere in the foreign exchange market, the dollar fell to 2.4410 Swiss francs from 2.4472. It also declined rather sharply against the Belgian franc to 37.15 from 37.45.

Japan Says Trade Surplus May Hit $8 Billion in 1976

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Senior Japanese government sources said today they expect the country's trade surplus to total between $7 billion and $8 billion this financial year, compared with earlier estimates of around $6 billion.

Government studies indicated imports would rise less quickly than expected, the sources said.

Japan's export boom this year has caused widespread anxiety among many of its trading partners—particularly in the European Common Market—confronted with big deficits on their trade with Japan.

Tokyo spokesmen have so far maintained that Japan's economic recovery would stimulate imports enough to narrow the trade gap. But economic recovery in Japan has showed signs of slowing down recently. In August, industrial production fell 1.7 per cent compared with a year before.

The Japanese sources said today the trade surplus for the year ending next March might be closer to $7 billion in view of overseas resistance to Japanese exports, which could lead to voluntary or forced cutbacks by Japanese exporters.

Sales to the United States of steel—Japan's biggest single export item—might be somewhat lower than expected in view of a pause in industrial investment in the United States, they said.

They also said Japan's import bill could be boosted by an increase in oil prices by the oil-exporting countries at their meeting in Qatar in December.

A 10-per-cent oil-price increase would add about $500 million to the import bill for the rest of the financial year, the sources said.

Slowdown in U.S. Economy Seen Part of World Trend

By Paul Lewis

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 20 (IHT).—The current slowdown in the U.S. economic recovery is part of an economic deceleration throughout the non-Communist industrialized world.

At last weekend's meeting of the Business Council, a group of economists from industry and the government predicted that the slowdown in the United States was about to give way to a steady and sustainable expansion that would last into 1978.

However, the worldwide nature of this current pause also serves as a reminder that no country is in complete control of its own economic destiny and that the future of the American economy is closely bound up with the economic performance of the other major industrial countries.

This is the emerging consensus among economists in the Ford administration, the International Monetary Fund and the academic community as they pore over the admittedly incomplete and sometimes contradictory information.

Their conclusion does not necessarily mean the world as a whole is about to slip back into recession, any more than recent signs of weakness in the U.S. economy mean America is heading toward another slump. But in an age of interdependence, the generalized weakness that is building up has aroused concern among those who watch the international economy.

Points of Concern

In particular, there is:

• Anxiety about the simultaneous weakening in the United States, West Germany and Japan—the industrialized world's three major economies accounting for over half its total output—which tends to retard recovery in other countries. As a result, some economists are revising downward their global forecasts for the second half of this year.

• A growing belief that President Ford and other Western leaders were overly alarmist when they singled out the danger of another inflationary cycle of boom and bust as the biggest threat to world prosperity at their last economic summit meeting in Puerto Rico last summer.

• Concern that too many countries are relying on increased foreign demand for their exports to haul them off the shoals of recession. "Everyone can't have export-led growth at the same time," commented a Treasury Department official. "Who is going to do all the importing?"

The recovery throughout the industrialized world had been expected to slow in the second half of this year after its initial spurt. The evidence is incomplete, but, according to one Treasury official at the IMF meeting in Manila earlier this month, "there was general agreement things had slowed down a bit more than expected."

Last July, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development forecast a 5.5-per-cent annual growth rate for the combined economies of the industrialized world in 1976 and a 5.25-per-cent rate in the first half of next year. But today, many in the IMF and the Ford administration feel both figures are on the high side and for this year expect an overall growth rate of 4.5 to 5 per cent.

One measure of the slowing recovery is provided by the IMF's composite index of industrial production in seven major industrialized countries—the United States, Canada, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Japan. After rising from 103.3 in January to 106.7 in March, it climbed only 1.3 points in the following four months, and the latest rates of increase are all well below the average for the last five years.

The key to the current world slowdown, it is widely conceded, lies in the economic performance of the United States, Germany and Japan.

Lawrence Krause of the Brookings Institution argues that all three made "a coincident political decision" to give the fight against inflation top priority.

However, in Canada and in Europe, high inflation still prevents governments from contemplating reflationary measures and they remain dependent on an upturn in world trade to help their recoveries. But this is proving disappointingly weak as the three strong countries stick to their cautious line.

Stocks Edge Higher on Low Volume

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (IHT).—Corporate news helped stimulate fresh interest in individual issues on the New York Stock Exchange today, while the overall market was supported moderately by bargain hunting.

However, turnover was relatively light, indicating some investors were withholding new investment decisions until after the presidential election in less than two weeks.

Analysts said the sluggish U.S economy and worry about the possibility of higher world oil prices later in the year also restrained demand for securities.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 4.80 points to close at 954.87, as 15.86 million shares changed hands, compared with 16.2 million yesterday.

Advancing issues outpaced decliners by about 775 to about 585.

Trans World Airlines climbed 1 1/8 to 10 1/8 after reporting higher earnings. It also withdrew a proposed equity offering because of what it called "uncertain market conditions."

Union Carbide, which reported higher earnings, rose 1 3/8 to 60 1/4.

Revlon moved up 1 3/8 to 87 1/4 after having spurted 2 5/8 yesterday, when it came in with improved profits.

Kysor Industries rose 2 1/8 to 12 1/8. Directors approved a tender for 500,000 Kysor shares at $12.50 each.

Digital Equipment fell 2 1/4 to 145 3/4, while Data General surrendered 3/4 to 40 1/2. The companies were the subject of some bearish comment in a published report, in which an analyst said he believed the stocks will be lackluster performers for some time.

Texas Instruments lost 1 1/2 to 105 1/4, with Hewlett-Packard down 1 1/4 to 81 5/8. But Honeywell rose 1 1/2 to 43 3/4, Anaconda 1 1/4 to 25 1/4, and International Paper 1 to 69 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange edged higher. The Amex index rose 0.59 to 98.85

Europe Steelmakers Expect Slump as Demand Declines

PARIS, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The expected autumn pickup in Western European demand for steel has failed to materialize, and steelmakers are bracing for another slump.

There has been considerable contraction in the rate of new orders, says Emmanuel Tesch, president of ARBED SA, one of Europe's biggest producers based in Luxembourg. He notes that prices are again turning soft.

A report by the European Common Market in Brussels estimates stocks in the nine member countries at 1 million tons, representing what the report calls "a considerable threat to the fragile equilibrium of an already weak and uncertain market."

In West Germany the rate of incoming orders matches the depressed levels of the 1975 recession. Now, for the first time in many years, Germany is importing more steel than it exports.

Mr. Tesch and other steel leaders here attribute the deterioration of market conditions to high imports and weak economic conditions aggravated by austerity measures in France, Italy, Britain and Spain.

A surge in consumer spending in Europe in the first half of 1976 was expected to lead to a pickup in industrial investment in the second half. But investment spending remains at relatively low levels.

Common Market authorities recently trimmed the official forecast for crude steel production in the fourth quarter from 35 million to 34 million tons. This compares with 30 million tons in the similar period last year. Unofficially, estimates are running much lower.

Conditions here mirror those in the United States, where several major steelmakers have recently announced layoffs.

Both American and European steelmakers say some of their troubles stem from imports. The United States acted earlier this year, despite protests from Europe, to restrict imports of specialty steels. Now the Europeans are pinning their hopes on diplomatic efforts to get low-priced steel imports reduced from countries such as Japan and South Africa.

Common Market commissioner Henri Simmonet says the Commission has proposed a new steel policy for member governments to act upon before the end of the year.

U.K. Urged to Cut Taxes, Spending

LONDON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Britain's industrialists today urged lower taxes, continued wage restraint and wholesale cuts in government spending as the most likely prescription to restore national prosperity.

The Confederation of British Industry in a 60,000-word policy statement, said public spending should be reduced to below 50 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product, instead of the present 59 per cent.

Taxes, the CBI urged, should be cut substantially. At the current level they amount to some 42 per cent of domestic product. The statement advised the Labor government not to allow any return to a general wages scramble after the present voluntary restraints expire next summer.

All this ran sharply counter to the demands of the Labor party's left wing which is pushing for even higher public spending and import barriers to shield British industry.

U.K. Wages Rise

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ).—Britain's index of average earnings stood at a provisional 267.7 for August, up 1.4 per cent from the previous month and up 14.4 per cent from a year earlier, the Department of Employment announced. The seasonally adjusted index is based on 1970 equals 100.

Barclays in Istanbul

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ).—Barclays Bank International Ltd. has opened a representative office in Istanbul. It said the move was aimed at widening operations in Europe and the Middle East.

Belgian National Bank Cuts Some Loan Rates

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Belgian National Bank today lowered its Lombard rate for advances on current account and Treasury certificates from 12.5 to 12 per cent.

It left the discount rate unchanged at 9 per cent but cut several other rates by half a point to one point.

The bank spokesman said the decision followed the realignment of currencies in the European joint float. The Lombard rate had been raised from 9 to 12.5 per cent on Oct. 1 in defense of the Belgian franc.

Danish Jobless Rate

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ).—Unemployment in Denmark rose slightly in September to reach 5.5 per cent of the total working force, or an average of 111,900 Danes, the government's bureau of statistics announced. The bureau said this was a rise of 0.2 per cent compared with August and a decline of 0.2 per cent against September last year.

...EC Panel Sees GNP Growth ...t 4 Per Cent During 1977

...RUSSELS, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ).—...1977 growth in the real gross ...nal product of the European ...omic Community is projected ... per cent by the EEC Com- ...ion, in its annual report ...shed today.

...e report said that the real ...us inflation) GNP growth ...he EEC this year would be ...t 5 per cent, based on a rise ...5 per cent in the first 1976 ... and an anticipated 4-per- ...increase in the real GNP in ...econd half. Last year the GNP declined 2.5 per cent in real terms.

Presenting the report at a press conference, economics and monetary commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp stressed that "prospects for the coming months and for 1977 are satisfactory."

The Commission noted, however, that the current economic recovery is still marked by so much uncertainty, both within the EEC and worldwide, "that one cannot feel at all certain about the economic situation in 1977."

Mr. Haferkamp said positive elements for the commission's 1977 projections are the increasing consumer confidence, a slowdown in the growth of labor costs and inflation, an improvement in productivity and corporate profitability and expansion of world trade, anticipated by the Commission to result in a rise of about 9 per cent in the community's 1977 import volume.

The anticipated current account deficit for 1977 is likely to remain below the anticipated 1976 deficit of $6.5 billion, according to Mr. Haferkamp.

If all member states make their strongest efforts, the 1977 inflation rate in the community may be brought down to an average 7 to 8 per cent from 10.4 per cent projected now for 1976. 12.2 per cent in 1975 and 12.6 per cent in 1974, according to the commissioner.

...ments

... Bank Raises ...e Lending Rate

...NDON, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ).—...nd Bank Ltd. said today it ...raised its base lending rate ... from 13.5 per cent, effective ...rrow ... so doing, Midland brought ...rime lending rate in line ... rates set by Barclays Bank ...and Williams & Glyns Bank ... following the Bank of ...nd's recent minimum lend- ...rate increase to 15 from ...er cent.

...n Wholesale Prices

...KYO, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ).—...y's wholesale price index for ...first 10 days of October rose ...r cent to 168.1 (1970 equals ... from the prior 10-day ...d and was 6.5 per cent over ...like year-earlier period, the ... of Japan reported.

Company Reports

American Express

3 Quarter	1976	1975
...nue	768.0	645.7
...s	58.4	49.6
...hare	0.81	0.69
9 Months		
...ue	2,160.0	1,820.0
...s	139.0	126.2
...hare	1.93	1.75

Babcock & Wilcox

Quarter	1976	1975
...ue	375.9	331.2
...s	9.3	7.3
...hare	0.77	0.60
Months		
...ue	1,243.2	1,127.0
...s	41.2	27.1
...hare	3.40	2.24

Braniff International

Quarter	1976	1975*
...ue	173.5	152.7
...s	8.2	5.8
...hare	0.41	0.29
Months		
...ue	499.4	442.7
...s	17.0	16.5
...hare	0.84	0.83

*Restated

Brunswick Corp.

Quarter	1976	1975*
...ue	216.9	189.3
...s	7.7	0.8
...hare	0.41	0.04
Months		
...ue	686.2	601.9
...s	31.0	12.2
...hare	1.65	0.65

*Restated

B.F. Goodrich

Quarter	1976	1975
...ue	426.9	486.4
...s	—20.1	0.3
Months		
...ue	1,490.0	1,410.0
...s	—7.1	18.2
...hare		1.18

...arolina Power & Light

Quarter	1976	1975
...le	189.9	160.7
.....	35.1	32.0
...hare	0.86	0.91
Months		
...le	674.6	590.6
.....	114.3	96.0
...hare	2.71	2.73

...nsolidated Freightways

Quarter	1976	1975
...le	231.3	157.7
.....	10.8	5.7
...are	0.87	0.48
Months		
...le	632.6	451.8
.....	28.5	10.0
...are	2.34	0.84

Crocker National Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Profits ..... A	11.7	10.6
Per Share ... A	0.94	0.95
Profits ..... B	11.8	10.6
Per Share ... B	0.95	0.95
Nine Months		
Profits ..... A	32.9	32.2
Per Share ... A	2.62	3.06
Profits ..... B	33.2	32.3
Per Share ... B	2.65	3.06

A—Before Securities Transactions
B—After Securities Transactions

Crown Cork & Seal

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	251.9	226.1
Profits	14.0	12.5
Per Share	0.88	0.74
Nine Months		
Revenue	696.5	618.9
Profits	37.0	32.6
Per Share	2.26	1.91

Dow Chemical

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,430.8	1,274.5
Profits	167.3	215.7
Per Share	0.90	1.16
Nine Months		
Revenue	4,197.0	3,609.9
Profits	464.2	480.5
Per Share	2.50	2.59

Hercules Inc.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	398.0	363.0
Profits	40.2	9.4
Per Share	0.91	0.22
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,220.0	1,030.0
Profits	97.2	17.3
Per Share	1.99	0.41

Kraftco

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,258.5	1,203.9
Profits	34.9	42.7
Per Share	1.25	1.53
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,730.4	3,629.2
Profits	105.2	96.0
Per Share	3.77	3.44

Motorola

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	361.5	307.0
Profits	22.9	9.5
Per Share	0.81	0.34

Sperry Rand

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	776.2	758.1
Profits	37.5	35.8
Per Share	1.08	1.03
Six Months		
Revenue	1,560.0	1,530.0
Profits	72.3	69.1
Per Share	2.08	1.99

Monsanto

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	998.4	884.8
Profits	63.4	56.1
Per Share	1.69	1.56
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,240.0	2,680.0
Profits	318.7	227.6
Per Share	8.78	6.43

Northwest Industries

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	401.0	316.8
Profits	31.1	30.4
Per Share	1.85	1.81
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,156.8	872.9
Profits	84.5	75.3
Per Share	5.01	4.47

Nabisco

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	511.3	497.8
Profits	20.3	14.3
Per Share	1.27	0.90
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,470.0	1,430.0
Profits	54.8	39.0
Per Share	3.43	2.44

Nat. Distillers & Chem.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	370.0	319.5
Profits	22.8	19.0
Per Share	0.89	0.77
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,100.0	899.7
Profits	68.8	48.2
Per Share	2.71	1.94

Republic Steel

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	686.0	567.4
Profits	19.1	8.2
Per Share	1.18	0.51
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,980.0	1,860.0
Profits	56.6	63.8
Per Share	3.50	3.94

Southland Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	569.6	478.6
Profits	13.2	11.4
Per Share	0.73	0.64
Share dil. ...	0.70	0.61

Trans World Airlines

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	818.7	721.8
Profits	54.6	25.2
Per Share	3.93	1.92
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,180.0	1,920.0
Profits	39.0	56.6
Per Share	2.71	4.43

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10,000,000 United States Dollars
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Some of Morgan's European-based Financial Services officers at a meeting in Paris. From left, Michael Allen, Frank Beelitz, Lucile de Baudry d'Asson, Keith McDermott, Richard Crichton, Guido Cefalu.

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Corporations frequently need specialized financial advice to meet management objectives related to growth. Morgan Guaranty's Financial Services Department provides such advice in mergers and acquisitions, in equity financing and in long-term non-bank debt financing.

Financial Services advises corporations, both domestic and foreign, that wish to acquire, sell, or merge all or part of a business, or to set up some form of joint venture. Our experts assist throughout negotiations—from initial inquiry to closing—handling all the evaluation and financial structuring phases of a proposed transaction, including management of tender and exchange offers where appropriate.

In consulting with corporations around the world on the best ways to secure long-term borrowings, our specialists advise on financing for a specific project, or for a more general long-term need. After analyzing a company's capital requirements, they help determine the appropriate amount of financing and the optimum type and structure of each deal. Because of Morgan's worldwide activity, they are in a position to know the best sources of long-term institutional funds at any given time.



In every assignment Morgan's Financial Services people are transaction-oriented. Their role is to provide focused advice for a particular problem. A company need not be a Morgan banking client to use their services. Compensation is by fee, set in advance and paid on successful completion of the transaction.

Financial Services, with headquarters in New York, has specialists based in Paris, London, Frankfurt, the Middle East, Japan, and Brazil. For more information on how their advice might help you, contact a Financial Services officer through any Morgan Guaranty office around the world.

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Morgan Guaranty - the corporate bank

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NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 20—Closing Prices

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	C'sg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18	10¼	NStand .96	7	4	14¼	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
56¾	46¼	NStarch .88	14	8	52¼	52	52 —	¼
52½	33¾	NatSH 2.50	10	34	43⅞	43½	43⅝—	¼
5½	3½	Nat Tea		7	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
32¾	22½	Natoma 1.40	8	435	31½	30⅞	30⅞—	1¼
20	15⅛	Neptune .60	8	9	16¾	16½	16¾+	¼
23¾	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	20	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛—	⅛
20¾	16⅝	NevP pf 1.74		z600	20½	20	20 —	¼
24¾	20⅝	NevP pf 2.30		z100	24⅞	24¾	24⅞+	⅛
27¾	20¾	NevP pf 1.95		6	21	20¾	20¾—	¼
22¼	17	NEngEl 1.65	9	114	21⅞	21¼	21⅝—	¼
35¾	30¾	NEnGE 0.32	9	29	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	
30	25¾	NEnP pf2.76		2	29⅞	29¾	29⅞+	⅛
32⅞	25¼	NEngT 2.36	10	11	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
29¾	24	NYSEG 2.48	8	106	29	28⅞	29 +	⅛
99	85	NYSE pf8.80		z60	97½	97½	97½—	½
24¾	21	NYSE pf2.12		6	24½	24⅞	24½+	⅛
15⅞	11	Newhall .45	8	23	14⅛	14	14	
31	23	Newmt 1.60	15	83	26½	25⅝	26¼—	¾
85	73½	Newmt pf4.50		1	79	79	79 —	1
14¾	10¼	NiaMP 1.24	8	107	14	13⅞	14	
39	37¼	NiaMpf 3.40		z20	37	37	37 —	½
55	44½	NiaMpf 4.85		z230	53	52	52 —	2¼
57½	48	NiaMpf 5.25		200	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
17¾	15⅛	NiaMpf 6.10		z1050	65⅛	64¾	65⅛—	⅛
85	72	NiaM pf 7.72		z320	84½	84	84 —	1½
11	7⅞	NiagShre .65e		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅞	22⅝	Nicor 2.12	8	30	27	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
90¾	63¾	NorfkWn 5.28	9	63	90½	89¼	89¾+	½
80¼	39⅞	NorfWn wi		15	30	30	30	
17⅝	11⅞	Norlin 1.25	5	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
45⅞	32¼	Norris 2.50	6	102	39½	37¾	39½+	2
42⅜	33	NoACoal .90	8	8	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜+	⅜
6⅛	2⅞	NoAmMt .60e		65	3⅞	3	3⅛+	⅛
33⅜	26⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	7	14	29½	29⅜	29⅜	
4⅞	2⅛	NoCAir	6	47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅝	NoCAir wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15½	8⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	423	11	10¾	10⅞	
13⅝	15	NIndPS 1.40	8	623	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅜
63	33⅜	NorNGs 0.83	6	145	42½	40¼	41 —	2¼
30	23½	NoSPw 1.94	10	609	28½	27⅞	27⅞—	⅜
45	40	NSPw pf3.60		z200	43	42¾	42¾—	⅜
50¼	42¾	NSPw pf4.10		z400	50	50	50 —	¼
89⅜	75	NSPw pf6.80		z200	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞—	2¼
95¼	85	NSPw pf7.84		z10	95	95	95 +	1⅛
104	98¼	NSPw pf8.80		z10	104½	104½	104½+	1¼
42½	29¼	NorTel .60	10	37	35½	35	35⅛	
6	3⅛	Northgate		9	3½	3½	3½	
45	22⅝	Northrp 1.40	8	134	42⅜	41¾	42⅜+	¼
35½	23	NwstAirl .45	11	110	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	
55¼	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.80	10	8	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝—	¼
30¾	24⅜	NwtEnrgy 2	5	23	29⅛	29½	29⅞—	¼
38⅜	24⅜	NwtEnr cf 2	5	5	29⅛	29	29⅛+	¼
47⅝	32¼	Nwtlnd 2.25	8	63	44½	43⅞	44⅞+	⅞
25¾	14½	Nwstlnd wt		22	21	20⅛	21 +	¾
111½	73	Nwtin pf4.20		1	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞+	2¼
26⅞	24¾	NwtP pf2.50		6	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
17¼	9½	NwsMutL .1e	10	41	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
35¾	25¼	Norton 1.70	8	33	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
24⅝	17⅝	NorSim .60b	10	1804	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅛
54	39⅛	NorlS pf1.60		634	45⅞	45¼	45⅞+	⅞
22	14½	NucorCp .32	6	35	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	¼

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	C'sg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16	6⅞	OKCCp	5	21	14¼	13⅞	14⅛—	¼
10¼	7¼	Oakind .40	8	10	9	8⅞	9 +	¼
15⅝	10⅝	OakiteP 2	8	8	14	14	14	
19⅝	18⅛	OccidPet 1	10	282	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
9	6⅝	OccidPet wt		34	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
32⅝	28⅝	OccP pf2.35		6	30	30	30 —	½
60¼	45	OccP pf3.60		5	55⅝	55¼	55¼	
70	47⅝	OccidPt pf 4		8	55⅞	55¼	55⅞+	¼
25⅝	20⅝	OccP pf2.50		10	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
24	10⅝	Ogden 1.20	5	25	20	19¾	19¾	
37	25¾	Ogdn pf 1.87		1	30	30	30 —	¼
19⅝	15⅝	OhioEd 1.65	10	1349	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
45	39½	OhEl pf 3.90		z100	44⅞	44	44	
52½	45⅝	OhEd pf4.35		z230	51⅞	51½	51⅞	
83⅝	69⅝	OhEd pf7.35		z500	81⅝	81⅝	81⅞+	⅜
103	103	OhE pf 10.76		z150	102	102	102 +	1
85	71½	OhPw pf8.04		z10	85½	85½	85½+	½
93¼	67⅛	OPwB pf7.60		z100	84	83	84 +	1
82	69½	OPwC pf7.60		z100	81⅞	81½	81½+	½
107½	102½	OhP pfA 14		z100	127	127	127	
128	103	OhPw pf 14		z100	127½	127	127 —	¼
85⅞	69	OhPw pf7.76		z100	82¼	82¼	82¼	
23½	17⅞	OklaGE 1.44	10	244	18⅞	18	18⅞	
10⅞	10	OklGE pf .80		z80	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
30⅛	23⅜	OklaNG 1.80	9	35	29⅞	29½	29⅞	
45⅛	30⅝	OlinCp 1.32	6	14	39	38⅝	39 +	⅜
35	28⅝	Olinkraft 1	8	26	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜+	⅛
14	9⅞	Omark .60	7	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
15⅝	9	Oneida .76	6	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
16½	10	OranRk 1.35	8	39	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Orange .20b	7	69	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
38½	21⅝	OutMar 1.40	7	35	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
19½	12⅞	OutletCo .80	5	28	16¼	16	16	
34⅝	18⅝	OvernltT .90	9	23	19½	19	19½+	½
21⅞	10⅞	OverSh .20b	5	6	19⅛	19	19 +	⅛
59½	42	OwensCng 1	13	643	58¼	56¼	57⅝+	1⅛
63¼	50	Owenlll 1.88	8	150	52⅝	51⅜	52½+	1
98	83½	Owlll pf4.75		13	86	84½	86 +	2½
25⅜	16½	Oxfrdlnd .68	4	2	16½	16½	16½—	⅛

P-Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	C'sg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7½	5⅜	PNBMR .40	21	15	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
58½	35	PPGInd 2.20	7	364	48¼	47¾	48⅛+	⅛
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		19	7	7	7	
14½	12½	PacAS 1.24		21	14¼	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
23¾	20	PacG E 1.88	9	400	22	21⅞	22	
19½	16⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	101	18¼	18	18⅛	
33⅝	26⅝	PacLm 1.20	16	98	30⅝	30⅛	30¼+	¼
33¼	25¼	PacPetrl .80	9	29	26	25⅝	26 +	¼
23	18¾	PacPw 1.70	10	91	22	21¾	21¾—	⅛
16⅝	13⅜	PacTT 1.20	8	52	16	15⅞	16 +	¼
9⅞	8⅛	PacTin .80	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12¼	5⅛	PaineW .30e	4	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
17½	12½	PalW pf 1.30		18	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
8½	4⅞	PalmBc .30	4	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8½	4½	Pamida .12	6	75	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
7⅞	4⅜	PanAm Air		729	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
40¾	29⅝	PanEP 2.30	8	77	40⅜	39⅝	40 +	⅛
15⅝	8	Paprcft .66b	7	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
18⅝	12½	Pargasinc 1	11	12	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
36⅝	17⅝	ParkrDr .05e	7	76	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜—	⅜
35⅞	21⅝	ParHan 1.20	10	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	
16⅞	11⅜	ParkPen .40	8	33	15	14⅝	15 +	⅜
14¼	7¼	PatrkP .86t	10	54	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
23⅛	16½	Paylsnw .40	8	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
21½	14⅝	PeabGa .16	11	44	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
6⅛	4¼	PenDix .24b		32	4⅝	4½	4½	
60¼	47⅝	Penney 1.28	14	411	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝+	1⅛
68½	48⅝	PaCo pf 4.62		1	69	69	69 +	2⅛
21⅝	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	8	134	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z350	52	51½	52	
98¾	87	PaPL pf 8.60		z200	96	95	95 —	2
93	88¼	PaPL pf 8.40		z50	92	92	92	
105	99¾	PaPL pf 9.24		z5000	104¼	104¼	104¼—	⅜
112⅞	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z40	111	111	111	
88	77	PaPL pf 8		z60	87	86½	87	
96	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z50	96	95	96 +	½
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	9	37	33	32	33 +	¼
27½	21	Penwl pf1.60		1	25	25	25 —	¼
34¾	19⅛	Pennzol 1.40	9	111	30	29¾	29⅞—	⅜
91	76	Pennz pfB 8		z70	89¾	89	89¾	
10⅝	5⅜	PeopDrg .20	11	18	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
42¼	34⅝	PeopleGas 3	7	37	40⅜	40¼	40⅜+	⅛
87½	69½	PepsiCo 2	15	148	81⅞	81⅜	81⅜	
27½	18⅝	PerkElm .30	19	237	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
30⅜	23⅝	Petinc 1.60	7	9	26⅛	26½	26½	
16½	13⅝	Petinc pf 1		6	15	15	15	
16⅝	11¼	PeterPl .80a	9	13	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
80	63½	PetrieSt 1.60	15	3	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝+	⅛
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	48	21⅜	21½	21⅜+	¼
26	20¼	Petrim 2.55e		16	25	25	25	
31⅛	25½	Pfizer .88	13	459	28⅞	28⅛	28½	
45¾	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	16	148	38¼	37½	38¼+	1
17⅝	14⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	10	469	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
48½	38	PhilE pf 4.30		z100	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
49½	39⅛	PhilE pf 4.40		z100	47⅞	47	47 —	¼
51¼	41½	PhilE pf 4.68		z190	49⅝	49½	49⅝—	½
77	63½	PhilaEl pf 7		z210	77	76⅞	76⅞—	⅛
85⅞	70	PhilE pf 7.85		z1640	84½	83⅝	83⅝—	1⅛
104	96	PhilE pf 9.52		z80	102¼	102	102 —	½
102½	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z950	100⅝	100½	100½—	¼
86	69⅝	PhilE pf 7.80		z10	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝—	2
83½	66½	PhilE pf 7.75		z620	84	82⅝	82⅝	
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .88	7	42	13⅛	13	13⅛+	¼
61⅞	49⅝	PhilMorr 1.30	14	315	59⅝	58⅞	59⅛—	¼
8¼	3¼	Philips Ind		7	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
13	6½	Philpind pf		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
64¾	49½	PhilPet 1.80	13	156	60⅞	60⅛	60⅜—	¼
23⅞	14⅛	Pickwick .32	8	14	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
17⅝	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	6	16⅝	16½	16½	
8⅛	4½	Pierl Imprt		12	5	4⅞	5	
44⅝	33¼	Pillsbury 1.16	13	40	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞—	⅜
36⅞	27⅛	Pioner 1.20b	9	106	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	
18	13½	PitneyB .68	7	152	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
23⅝	17⅝	PittFrg .80b	7	10	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
48	31	Pittstn .80a	8	669	38⅞	38⅛	38⅜—	⅛
31⅝	20⅝	PizzaHt .05e	11	140	24½	24⅛	24½+	⅜
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	7	39	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	30	111	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16½	9⅞	Plessey .86e	7	9	10	9⅞	9⅞	
16¼	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	29	13⅛	13	13 —	¼
45⅝	31⅝	Polaroid .50	17	2190	37⅜	36¼	36⅞+	¼
14	6	Ponderosa	16	125	6½	6⅛	6¼—	¼
24⅝	15⅝	PopeTal .70	10	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅜
23	17⅝	Portec .80	9	1	19½	19½	19½—	⅛
69⅝	66	Portr pf 5.50		z30	69	69	69 +	⅜
21¼	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	6	85	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
116	102	PoG pf 11.50		z110	114	114	114 +	
29⅞	26⅛	PortG pf2.60		6	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
65⅝	48⅛	Potltch .88	10	24	59⅝	58½	59⅛+	½
14⅞	11	¾PotmEl 1.16	10	178	14¼	14	14¼+	⅜
41	33	PotEl pf 2.44		2	40	40	40	
53	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z100	52	51½	51½—	1½
58½	52⅝	PotEl pf 5.46		z70	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
60½	53½	PotEl pf 5.50		z200	59	59	59	
15	10⅝	Premier .40	7	10	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
18½	14⅝	Premr pf .90		10	16¼	16	16 —	¼
100⅝	81⅝	ProctrG 2.20	19	163	93	92¼	92⅝+	½
2⅜	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
50½	27	Proler 1.40	6	31	30¼	29⅞	30 —	½
18⅝	14½	PSvCol 1.46	9	270	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	¼
31¼	23⅝	PSvcln 1.92	10	47	29⅜	29	29¼	
43	39	PSInd pf3.50		z1360	42½	42½	42½	
14⅝	11⅝	PSInd pf1.04		z190	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	¼
14	12	PSInd pf1.08		z70	13	13	13	
21⅝	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	8	63	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
23⅝	17⅝	PSvNM 1.44	9	306	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
27⅝	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	9	335	22½	22⅛	22¼	
16⅝	14½	PSEG pf1.40		6	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
58	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z200	57	56½	56½—	½
28	25	PSEG pf2.43		11	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	¼
123	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z110	121⅛	121	121 —	¼
88½	75	PSEG pf7.70		162	87⅝	87¼	87⅝—	¼
91	76½	PSEG pf8.08		z10	89	89	89 —	1½
86⅛	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z160	85	86	86 +	1
84⅝	68⅝	PSEG pf7.40		z50	83½	83½	83½—	1⅛
107½	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z100	107	107	107 +	⅜
6⅝	4	Publckr Ind		10	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
30⅝	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	8	37	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞+	⅜
39⅞	27⅝	Pullmn 1.20	9	75	31⅛	30½	30½—	½
17⅝	14⅝	PurexCp 1.08	9	33	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞+	⅛
24	19	Purex pf1.35		1	21¼	21¼	21¼—	1
6⅛	2⅞	Puritn Fash	4	58	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
45⅝	23⅝	Purolr 1.08	8	216	26	25⅛	25⅞+	⅜
28⅝	20⅝	QuakOat .92	10	263	23	22½	23 +	⅜
110½	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z20	109¼	109¼	109¼	
20⅝	15	QuakStO .78	12	42	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
7½	5⅜	Questor .01r	10	2	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	C'sg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅝	RCA 1	13	603	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	¼
47	38⅛	RCApf 3.50		z10	43	43	43	
71¼	52	RCAcvpf 4		1	65½	65½	65½—	½
9	4⅝	RTE .20	12	15	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
53⅝	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	259	50⅞	50	50⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Ramada Inn	84	228	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅛	7	Rancoln .64	12	12	13⅛	13	13⅛+	¼
8⅝	3⅜	Rapid Am		142	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
26	18⅝	Rap Irpf2.25		6	19	18½	18½—	⅜
30⅛	24⅛	RapAm pf 3		2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜+	⅛
35½	27	Raybst 1.50b	6	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
24⅛	15¼	Raymint .68	7	27	23½	23⅜	23½—	⅛
67⅝	44⅝	Raythn 1.20	12	131	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝—	⅛
23	16⅝	ReadBat .60	4	41	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
5⅜	2½	Redman Ind		103	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞+	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	ReeceCp .74	11	14	10½	10¼	10½+	¼
21¾	20	ReevesBro	7	14	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅜
19⅝	15¼	ReichCh .74	7	50	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅜
11	7	RellatSt .44	5	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
35	19	RelianEl 1.10	10	29	29⅝	29	29	
98	57⅞	Relian pf 3		1	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝+	⅛
18⅝	6	Relian Grp		154	17½	17	17½+	⅛
31½	12	RelGrp pfB		18	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	½
23	8½	RelGrp pfC		30	22⅜	22½	22⅜+	⅛
25⅝	25½	Relin pf2.03		41	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Republic Cp	10	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
18½	10	RepFinS .80	8	3	17	17	17	
3⅝	1	RepMtg Inv		7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
43⅝	27⅞	RepStl 1.60	10	149	32¼	32	32⅛	
31⅞	30½	RepTex 1.08	8	6	31⅜	31	31	
15½	7⅜	RearvOll .16	11	229	15⅛	14⅝	15	
23⅝	17⅝	RevcoDS .32	13	90	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
12¼	7⅞	Rever Copp		17	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
52	29⅝	Revlon 1.60	18	118	57½	55	57¼+	1⅜
10	3⅝	Rexham .40	7	303	10¼	9½	10¼+	⅝
39½	20⅝	Rexnrd 1.32	6	21	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝+	⅝
67⅝	55	Reynln 3.08	8	357	63¼	62⅝	62⅞—	¼
80	61	Reyln pf2.25		6	72	1	36	7—147 1⅛
42⅝	22⅝	ReyMet 1.20	7	105	35⅝	35	35⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	ReynSe .40a	7	27	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
13⅞	7⅞	Richardsn 1	9	9	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
27⅞	21½	RichMer .70	10	162	25⅞	25½	25⅞+	⅜
21⅝	10⅞	Richmnd .80	16	170	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	¼
20⅝	14⅞	RiegelT 1.10	5	24	18⅞	18	18⅛—	⅝
24⅝	15	RioGran .70	6	22	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅜
18⅞	9½	RioGr pf .80		73	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅜
20⅝	14½	RiteAld .24	11	63	15¼	14⅝	14⅞—	¼
28⅝	13⅝	Robshaw .90	7	10	18⅝	18¼	18½	
28⅝	21	Robrtsn 1.30	4	8	22⅜	22	22⅛+	⅛
13⅞	7⅝	Robins .28a	9	102	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
18⅝	15⅝	RochG 1.28b	8	41	17⅝	17¼	17⅜—	¼
15⅝	12⅝	RochTel .88a	8	30	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
13½	9⅝	Rockowr .64	5	5	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅜
35⅝	20⅝	Rockwlnt 2	9	33	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
81	57	Rklnt pf 4.75		2	72¼	72¼	72¼+	¼
76⅝	46	RohmH 1.28	49	183	49⅛	48	49⅛+	⅜
8⅛	4	Rohr Ind		20	5⅛	5	5⅛	
27⅝	20	Rollins .36	14	14	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
6	4	Ronson Cp		14	4	4	4 —	⅛
20⅛	16⅝	Roper 1.20	6	7	18	17⅝	18 +	⅜
25	17	RorerA .94	11	63	20⅝	20	20⅝+	⅜
31½	10⅝	Rosario .48b	9	31	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝+	⅛
33⅝	26⅝	Rowan .20	5	90	33⅝	32⅛	33⅝+	⅝
25⅝	16⅝	RoyCCol .80	8	13	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
50⅞	41⅝	RoylD 3.25e	5	716	47⅝	47¼	47⅝+	⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Roylind .20e	6	141	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	½
25⅝	22½	Rubbrm .48	12	24	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝—	⅛
29⅝	14⅝	Rucker .28	7	31	28	27⅝	28	
14⅝	9⅝	RussTog .70	6	26	10	9⅞	9⅞	
15½	9	Ryder Sys	9	81	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	¼

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	C'sg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	14	33	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
19⅞	11½	SCMCp .60	6	140	18½	16⅝	18⅝+	¼
16⅝	8¼	SOSCon .40	6	18	13	12⅞	13	
55	36	SabineR .60	10	9	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
5¼	2⅛	Safgdin .03e	9	3	4	4	4 +	⅛
45⅝	39⅝	Safeway 2	9	158	43⅝	42⅝	43 +	¼
15	8	SagaCp .28	7	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	11	247	36⅞	36	36 —	⅜
10½	11	StJoLtP 1.12	9	1	13	13	13 +	⅛
40⅝	23⅝	StLSaF 2.50	8	7	34½	34⅝	34½+	¼
12¼	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		24	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	8	29	35⅝	35⅛	35¼—	¼
9⅛	5⅝	Salant .24b	4	44	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅝	12⅞	Sambos .32	8	265	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
14⅞	11⅝	SanDGs 1.20	7	218	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
11	7⅛	SJuanR .59t	6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Sanders	10	23	8⅛	8	8 —	¼
40¼	30⅝	SFelnd 2	7	640	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛+	½
11⅛	8⅛	SFelnd pf.50		6	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
38⅝	20⅝	SanFeInt .30	10	116	36⅛	35½	35⅝	
14	9⅝	SargtWel .30	6	25	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅞	Saul RlEst		49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	SavA Stop	15	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	SavOnDr .20	7	33	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅝	8	SavElP .50e	5	34	9⅛	9	9⅛	
13⅝	11	SavEl pf1.28		21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
16⅝	6⅝	SavlnBM .05e	10	52	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	6	99	4⅜	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
10⅝	3	Schaefer Co		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
60¼	47½	SchergPl 1	19	161	52⅝	51⅝	52¼—	¼
24	16⅝	SchlitzBr .68	9	68	18	17⅝	17⅝—	½
103	70	Schlumb .80	20	1035	94⅜	92½	94	
16⅛	11⅛	SCOAln .70	4	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	ScottLad .35	18	55	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.20	8	41	23	22⅝	23	
19⅝	15⅛	ScottFor .84	6	6	17⅛	17	17	
24⅛	14⅝	ScottPap .74	8	170	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
10⅝	7	Scottys .10	12	8	8	8	8	
18⅝	11⅜	ScovillMfg 1		32	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
44½	29⅝	Scovll pf2.50		7	43	43	43 +	⅛
7⅝	4⅜	ScudDuoVt	13	18	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
9	7⅜	Scudd pf.83e		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
44	14½	SeaCont .50	5	9	40⅝	40½	40½—	⅛
20⅝	16⅝	SeaCont wi		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
32⅝	20½	SeabCL 1.60	5	110	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
31⅝	23	Seagram .80	11	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Seagrv .05e	5	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
16⅝	14⅝	SealPw .80	7	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
18	12	SearleG .52	8	670	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝—	⅛
79⅛	61½	Sears 1.60a	16	581	66	65⅛	66 +	⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	15	159	7⅛	7	7⅛+	¼
35⅝	22	Sedcolnc .30	7	47	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	⅜
23⅝	18½	SeligLtz 1.20b	6	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅜
6⅛	4⅛	SvcCpInt .20	3	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
17	11½	Servomt .76	7	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
10⅝	5⅛	Shakspre .40	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19½	11⅝	Shapell .10	8	102	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
77⅝	47⅝	ShellOil 3	8	344	76⅛	74⅜	75⅝—	⅝
31¼	23⅝	ShellT 1.01e	5	2	24½	24½	24½	
14½	11⅝	ShellrGl .60	4	60	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	¼
23	18⅝	ShllG! pf1.35		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
41⅞	33⅛	SherwW 2.20	13	18	37⅝	37	37 —	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	SierrPac 1	8	23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
24⅛	15⅝	Signal 1.80	10	54	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
54	34	Signal pf2.20		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
41⅞	32	SignodeCp 1.20	10	3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16	8	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
24⅛	10⅝	Simm .08a	10	46	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
23½	11⅝	SimpPat .50	13	472	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
26	8⅝	Singer Co		155	18	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
45⅝	24½	Singr pf 3.50		12	41	40⅝	41 +	¼
28	19⅝	Skaggs .50	11	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
109⅛	65	Skelly 1.60a	12	100	108⅛	106⅝	108⅛+	1⅝
12⅝	7⅝	Skil Corp	8	6	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅜
22⅛	16⅝	Skyline .32	22	171	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝+	⅜
16⅛	8⅝	SmithAO .80	32	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
41⅞	32⅝	Smithlnt .52	8	65	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝—	⅛
82⅛	60⅝	Smithkline 2	17	104	81	79⅝	80⅝+	⅝
19⅝	13	SmithTr .50	5	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
20	15⅝	Smucker .60	7	11	16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅛
18⅝	14	SolaBas .90	8	22	17	16½	16⅝—	⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Sonesta Int	9	2	3	3	3 +	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SonyCp .02a	20	632	8⅝	8½	8½	
35⅝	27⅝	SooLin 2.45e	6	24	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝+	1
18⅝	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	9	1109	18	17⅝	18	
30	25	SCEG pf2.50		5	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	SoJerin 1.59	7	5	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
27	21⅝	Schwn pf 1.80		3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	SoestBk .40b	9	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7	5	SoeastPS .89t	6	39	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
22¼	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	701	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
17⅝	13⅝	SouthCo 1.45	9	1812	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
37⅝	31¼	SolnGE 2.40	8	9	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝+	⅛
55¼	48⅝	SoNRes 1.65	6	143	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝+	⅜
39⅛	32⅞	SdNwEnTl 3	9	8	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝+	¼
31⅛	20	SouPac 2.24	7	103	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
62⅝	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	9	105	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝—	½
40⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	9	39	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝+	1⅛
26½	21	Southind .80b	13	237	26	25⅝	25⅞+	⅜
74⅛	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	14	77	65	64⅝	65 +	½
16⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	14	33	9⅝	9	9⅝	
25⅝	16⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		16	21½	20⅝	21½+	¼
13⅝	11⅝	SwPbSv .98	9	129	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅜
14⅝	10⅝	SprtnFd	5	10	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅛	6⅝	Sparton .40	5	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅝	10	SperryHut 1	7	5	13	12⅝	13	
51⅝	33⅝	SperryR .92	11	181	45⅝	44½	45⅝+	⅛
15	8⅝	Sprague El		26	12⅝	12	12⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	SpringM .75	9	33	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
29⅝	20⅝	SquarD 1.10	10	354	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
35⅝	30⅝	Squibb .50	14	190	32⅝	32	32⅝—	⅛
31⅝	19⅝	StaleyMfg 1	5	90	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝—	⅛
24½	21⅝	StPoor 1.30a		29	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
40⅝	28⅛	StBrand 1.28	11	67	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
52	45	StdBr pf 3.50		z230	47½	47	47½+	1¼
49⅝	34⅛	StBPaint .40	20	35	37⅝	37	37⅝+	⅜
39⅝	27⅝	StdOilCl 2.20	8	706	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
57⅝	40⅝	StOilInd 2.30	9	471	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝+	¼
79⅝	61½	StOilOh 1.36	23	146	77	76	76⅝+	¼
9⅝	6	StdPress .40		12	6½	6	6	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	13	6	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
18⅝	9⅛	Standex .75	7	5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅜
33⅝	21	StanWk 1.12	9	12	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
11⅛	6⅝	Stanray .80	11	16	11⅛	11	11⅛+	¼
22⅛	16⅝	Starrett 1.12	7	5	21½	21⅛	21½	
12⅝	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		60	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
48⅝	41⅝	StaufCh 1.44	9	85	44	43⅝	43⅝+	½
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchl .48	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21	15⅝	SterDrug .70	12	413	17	16½	16⅝+	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .10t	6	22	5½	5⅛	5½	
16	9⅝	Sterndnt .40	5	17	10⅝	10	10⅝	
26⅛	17⅝	StevenJ 1.20	5	31	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
34⅛	23⅝	StewWa 1.96	8	11	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
26⅝	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	9	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		2480	12	11⅝	11⅝	
63⅝	48⅛	StoneW 2.58	6	8	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛+	½
15⅝	12⅛	StonCon .56	5	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
21	14⅝	StopShop 1	4	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13½	9	StorTec .67t	7	42	10⅝	10	10	
31⅛	16⅝	StorerB 1	9	18	27⅝	26½	27⅛+	½
15⅝	10⅝	StridRite .80	6	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅜
45⅛	37	StuWor 1.32	5	78	38	37⅛	37⅝—	⅛
50⅛	30½	StW pfA 1.40		3	42	42	42	
6½	3⅝	SuavShp .03e	4	29	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
20⅝	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	7	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
25⅝	11⅛	SunChm .40	6	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅜
47⅝	25⅝	SunCo 2	6	362	41⅝	40⅝	41 +	⅜
43⅝	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		205	43	42⅝	42⅝+	⅜
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbm 1.08	10	38	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝—	⅛
37⅝	17	Sundstr 1	7	48	30½	29⅝	30⅛+	¼
51⅝	35⅝	Sunds pf3.50		31	48⅝	48	48	
13⅝	9⅝	SunsMg .18t	18	29	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
20⅛	16⅝	SuperVal .66	8	45	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅜
222	140	SuprOil 1.80	18	55	215	209	213 —	2½
7⅛	5⅛	SuprmkG .24	6	16	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
40⅛	⅝	Superscpe	7	39	20⅝	20¼	20⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4	Sutro Mtg		25	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
19½	10⅛	Swank 1	7	19	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+	¼
22⅛	16⅛	Sybron .84	8	31	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
40½	35⅝	Sybrn pf2.40		13	38⅛	38	38 +	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Systron		26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	C'sg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅝	12⅛	Ticor 1	10	20	16¼	16	16⅛	
11⅝	6⅝	TRE Corp		31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
38⅝	26⅝	TRWIn 1.40	10	651	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛+	⅛
86⅝	63⅝	TRW pf 4.40		11	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝+	½
32⅛	23⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	5	27	27	27 —	⅛
8	1⅝	Talcott Nat		13	5⅝	5½	5½	
11	6⅛	Talley .60	5	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	TalleypfB 1		13	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
20	13⅝	TampEl 1.12	8	133	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
47⅝	26⅝	Tandy Corp	10	722	36⅛	35⅝	36 +	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Tandycrft	4	54	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Tappan .20	8	32	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
48⅝	18	Technicr .15	17	112	43½	42⅝	43½+	½
7	4⅝	Technicolr		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Technicon	11	49	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
68⅝	44⅝	Tektronx .30	17	50	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Telecor .30	6	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
69½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	6	276	63⅝	61⅝	63 —	⅜
115	62	Teledyn pf 6		1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝+	1⅝
11⅛	5⅛	Teleprmpt		199	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Telex Cp	9	80	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
35	26	Tennco 1.88	8	1476	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
130	97½	Tennc pf5.50		3	121⅛	120	121⅛—	⅜
16⅛	13⅝	TesoroPet 1	6	164	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
31⅝	25⅝	Tesor pf 2.16		77	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	
28⅝	23⅝	Texaco 2	8	1097	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	
43½	34½	TexComm 1	12	54	39⅝	39	39 —	¼
39⅝	28½	TexEst 1.85	8	49	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	
27¼	24⅝	TxET pf 2.40		2	27	27	27	
31	27⅝	TxET pf 2.87		30	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
45⅝	29	TexGsT 2	7	40	40⅝	40	40 —	⅝
43½	28½	TxGs pf 4.50		4	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛—	½
15⅝	10⅝	Texind 1b	12	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
129⅝	93⅝	Texinst 1	30	209	107¼	105⅛	105⅝—	1½
8⅝	5⅝	Texint	47	112	8	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
24⅛	13⅝	TexOGs .20	9	91	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
27⅝	17	TxPcLd .05e	16	6	25	25	25	
22⅝	17	TexUtil 1.32	9	510	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
37⅝	28	Texsglf 1.20	11	104	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	⅝
9⅝	3	Textl Ind		61	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
31⅝	20⅛	Textron 1.20	9	71	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
37⅝	25⅛	Textr pf 2.08		7	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	⅝
28⅝	19⅛	Textr pf 1.40		5	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .84	6	39	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	19	20	38	37⅝	38 +	⅝
13½	7⅝	Thomln .40b	9	50	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅝
14⅝	7⅝	ThomJW .50	8	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	166	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅝	17⅝	TidwlMr	6	28	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19½	12½	Tigerlnt .40	8	194	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
34⅝	31⅝	Timelnc 1.15	12	36	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	⅝
23⅝	16⅛	TimeMir .60	11	121	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝+	⅝
59⅝	36⅝	Timkn 2.30a	10	30	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	⅝
15⅝	9½	T sh Rlty		49	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅜
25⅝	22⅝	TolEdls 2.12	8	96	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅝
19⅝	10½	TonkaCp .48	5	40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8⅝	6⅛	TootRol .40b	9	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Tracor .20	7	29	12½	12	12⅛	
31½	16½	TraneCo 1.08	9	25	31½	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
35⅝	29	TranUn 1.76	12	61	34⅛	33⅝	34 —	⅝
15⅝	7½	TransW Air		1160	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛+	1⅛
19⅛	11⅝	TWAPf 2		18	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	1⅝
13⅝	8⅛	Transam .66	8	344	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
23⅝	20⅝	Traninc 1.92		26	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅝
16⅝	8½	Transco .90	7	148	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
13⅝	8	Transcn .45	7	223	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
27	25⅝	TrGPL pf 2.50		8	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
12	6⅝	TranOhF .20	4	56	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅝
26⅛	16⅝	Tranwy 1.40	7	43	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅝
38⅝	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	1150	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝—	⅝
44	32⅛	Travelr pf 2		117	44⅛	44	44⅛+	¼

(Continued on next page.)

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	85.20	83.70	105.60	80.80
Brussels	98.63	99.20	133.02	98.63
Frankfurt	135.00	133.37	150.66	132.16
London 30	296.30	302.40	420.80	288.10
London 500	136.36	137.49	183.00	130.12
Milan	69.66	67.83	91.17	66.85
Paris	N.A.	80.50	112.10	77.40
Sydney	440.83	435.84	522.63	434.02
Tokyo (n)	347.10	347.91	359.61	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4626.99	4645.32	4869.56	4403.06
Zurich	286.20	284.70	304.00	282.50

(n) new. (l) old.

Tokyo Exchange

October 20, 1976

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	310	Matsu E Wks	620
Canon	450	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	118
Dai Nip Print	482	Mitsubi Corp.	411
Fuji Bank	280	Mitsui Co.	424
Fuji Photo	582	Mitsukoshi	435
Hitachi	193	Nippon Elec.	205
Honda Motor	621	Sharp	321
C Itoh	297	Shiseido	1070
Japan Air Lines	2160	Sony Corp.	2520
Kansai El Pwr.	661	Sumitomo Bank	281
Kao Soap	552	Taisho Marine	285
Kirin Brewery	354	Takeda	218
Komatsu	320	Teijin	134
Kubota	325	Tokyo Marine	410
Matsu Ind.	596	Toray	134
		Toyota	850

Weekly net asset value

on October 18, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $36.59

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $26.69

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE 21st October, 1976

U.S.$35,000,000

Bank of Tokyo Holding S.A.

Société Anonyme-Luxembourg

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1981

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal and Interest Jointly and Severally by

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaishi Tokyo Ginko)

and

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited

(Kabushiki Kaisha Nippon Kogyo Ginko)

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Citicorp International Bank Limited — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Crédit Lyonnais

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amex Bank Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Andresens Bank A.S.
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited — Julius Baer International Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma — Bankers Trust International Limited — Bank Mees & Hope NV — The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
The Bank of Tokyo (Luxembourg) S.A. — Bank of Tokyo (Switzerland) Ltd. — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Européenne de Tokyo
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Bergen Bank — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — Chase Manhattan Limited — Clariden Bank — Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A. — Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France — County Bank Limited — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit du Nord — Credito Italiano — Daiwa Europe N.V.
DBS-Daiwa Securities International Limited — Den norske Creditbank — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
European Banking Company Limited — First Boston (Europe) Limited — First Chicago Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Anthony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
Hambros Bank Limited — Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — IBJ International Limited — IBJ Finance Company (Hong Kong) Limited
The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A. — Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft — Japan International Bank Ltd. — Jardine Fleming & Co. Limited
Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Lloyds Bank International Limited — London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Morgan Guaranty & Partners Limited — Morgan Stanley International
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. — New Japan Securities Co. — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Okasan Securities Co., Ltd.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited — Osakaya Securities Co. — Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Rothschild Bank AG — Salomon Brothers International Limited — Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Schroders & Chartered Limited — Singapore-Japan Merchant Bank Limited — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Société Séquanaise de Banque — Sparbankernas Bank — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Tokyo Finance (Asia) Limited — Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc. — Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-U.B.A.F. — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co. — Wako Securities Co., Ltd.
Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Williams, Glyn & Co. — Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V. — Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 20—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.53e		71	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
32¼	29¼	TriCn pf 2.50		3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	¼
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15½	10	Trianind .90	22	9	10¼	10	10 —	¼
12½	6½	Triang Pac		10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22	15⅛	Trintyln .56	19	23	18⅝	18½	18	½
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	15	10	25½	25¼	25½+	½
15⅝	11	TucsonG 1.08	9	164	14⅝	14⅝	14½+	⅛
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	11	57	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅜
17⅝	11½	TycoLab .20	8	52	13½	13⅛	13⅜—	¼
21¼	16	TylerCorp .50	6	85	18¾	17⅞	18¾+	1⅛
		U						
29⅞	21⅛	UALInc .60		570	23¾	22⅞	23¾+	¾
16⅝	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	23	16¼	16	16 —	½
30	27	UGI pf 2.75		z300	29⅞	29¾	29⅞+	⅜
15⅝	10⅝	UMCInd	6	9	13⅝	13½	13½	
5⅛	⅞	UMET Tr		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10	UOP .22e		84	14	13¾	14 +	¼
35⅝	19⅝	UVInd 1.50	4	19	28⅞	28	28¼	
25⅞	19¾	UARCO 1.30	7	2	20	20	20 —	⅛
10⅝	8½	UnBanco .84	11	75	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
67⅞	58⅞	UCamp 1.60	12	252	61	60¼	61 +	⅜
76⅝	57½	UnCarb 2.50	10	429	60¼	58⅞	60¼+	1⅜
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		25	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Union Corp	17	27	6⅞	6	6⅞+	⅛
16	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	226	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
51½	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z50	49	49	49	
29½	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		12	28⅛	28⅛	28¼—	⅜
84⅝	72	UnEl pf 7.44		65	83⅞	83¾	83¾—	⅜
6	3⅝	Un Fidelty	6	6	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
55⅝	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	202	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝+	⅜
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		13	69⅞	68⅞	69⅞+	1⅛
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	10	153	87⅞	85⅞	87⅞+	⅝
2⅝	1⅜	Uniona Inc		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	16	987	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
82⅞	71	Uniryal pf 8		z290	79½	78½	79½	
11¼	5⅞	Unit Brands	7	20	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
9⅞	7⅞	UnitCp .87e		23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅞	14	UnEnRs 1.32	4	142	21	20¼	21 +	⅜
11¾	5⅞	UFinCal .24	5	16	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
13⅝	7¼	Un Guarnty	19	33	11	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
26	22⅝	Uillum 2.32	8	22	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
21⅜	9⅝	UnitInd .60	8	61	20⅜	20	20⅛+	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Unitin pf .42		40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝+	⅜
7½	4⅛	Unitinn .10	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12¼	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅝	11½	UnitMM .80		48	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
49⅝	15⅜	Un Nuclr	13	223	32⅞	29⅞	29⅞—	⅞
3⅞	1⅜	UnitPk Min	325	39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
47⅞	32⅞	USFldG 2.48	13	63	46⅞	46⅛	46⅝—	¼
25⅞	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	12	521	24⅞	23⅞	24⅝+	⅜
28⅞	22½	USGy pf 1.80		9	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞+	⅞
10⅝	5¾	USHom .16	12	95	7½	7½	7⅝	
7⅛	3⅝	USInd .20	10	171	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .32	4	19	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	US Rltylnv		21	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞+	⅛
38½	19⅛	USShoe 1.05	6	51	21	20⅞	20⅞	
57½	45⅜	US Steel 2.20	8	662	48⅛	47⅛	47⅞	
24⅝	19⅝	USTobac 1	12	14	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
37½	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	7	381	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞—	½
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		59	150	149	149	
109	104	UnTch pf7.32		3	105	104½	105	
18⅝	14	UniTel 1.20	10	737	19⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UniTel wi		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
27	21⅜	UnTel pf1.50		5	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		152	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝+	¼
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .10e	8	53	5⅞	5½	5⅝+	⅛
15⅞	9½	Univar .56	6	73	11	10⅝	11 +	⅜
30	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	7	45	29	27¾	28⅝+	⅝
48½	37⅝	Upjohn 1.08	16	195	40⅞	40	40¼—	⅜

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
15⅛	11⅜	USLIFE .40	6	116	13⅛	12⅝	13¼+	⅛
12	9⅝	UslifeF .96a		9	11⅝	11½	11⅛—	¼
64⅝	45¼	UtahInt 1.20s	13	419	63¼	62⅛	63⅝+	⅝
37⅝	27¾	UtahPL 2.80	8	110	36⅜	36	36⅛	
32⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
		V						
28⅝	18⅝	VFCp 1.10	7	76	19	18⅞	19 —	⅛
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	7	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
9⅛	6	Valleyln .40	6	44	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
17¼	12	Varian .20	11	114	12⅝	12⅛	12½—	⅛
13¼	4⅝	Varo Inc	4	81	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Vendo Co		19	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
7	3⅝	Venice .20	5	6	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
14⅛	12½	VestSe 1.31e		11	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
31	16½	Vetco .10e	6	58	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
11⅞	7⅛	Viacom Int	10	12	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
8	3⅝	Victor Comp		17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15½	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	9	459	14⅝	14⅛	14½—	⅛
54	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z300	52⅝	52	52 —	2
56⅝	49	VaEP pf 5		z10	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝—	1
99⅞	83	VaEP pf8.84		z80	98	98	98 —	1⅞
106	98	VaEP pf9.75		z140	103⅞	103½	103½—	½
31	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		4	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	
82	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z1000	82⅛	82⅛	82¼+	¾
8⅛	4⅜	Vornado Inc	5	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
29⅛	18¾	Vulcan Mtr 1	9	17	27⅛	27	27¼+	⅛
		W						
50	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z30	49½	49½	49½+	½
23	16¾	Wachova .50	9	11	18⅞	16⅞	18⅞+	⅛
60¼	39½	Wach. pf 2.20		1	49½	49½	49½+	1
5⅞	2⅜	Wach Rlty		21	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
17⅜	11⅛	WalMart .08	16	60	14⅜	14⅛	14½—	⅛
17⅜	12⅝	Walgreen 1.10	8	24	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
33⅜	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	54	30⅞	30	30⅛—	⅛
24⅝	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	27	22⅛	22	22 +	⅛
20	11⅞	WallMu 1	7	5	17⅞	17½	17¾+	⅜
44¼	26¼	WallJim 1.20	9	280	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛+	⅛
48	31⅞	WaltJ pf1.60		53	39⅝	38⅝	39½+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	WardFd .47t	15	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
12½	6½	Warnaco .60j		113	6⅝	6½	6½	
30½	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	14	11	25⅛	25	25 —	¼
25⅛	17⅛	WrnCom .60	7	326	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
88	63½	WrnC pf 4.25		2	83	83	83 +	2
23⅛	29⅞	WarnerL 1	15	334	33⅜	32⅞	33 +	⅛
20⅞	18	WashGs 1.88	10	15	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
33⅜	25¼	WasN pf2.50		2	33	33	33	
24	19½	WasWat 1.68	7	28	23⅛	23	23⅛—	⅛
11⅞	6⅝	WasteM .10e	11	60	11⅝	11	11⅛+	⅛
35⅞	14	WalkinJ .32	11	88	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .48	7	21	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	9	18	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	Wea pf 2.20k		3	16	16	16	
9½	5⅛	Weathrd .40	7	10	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
7⅜	3⅝	WebbDel E	10	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	2	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
26¼	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	7	185	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
8⅛	5⅝	We!FM .13e	22	46	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
56	47½	WIPP pf4.50		z100	54	54	54 —	½
42⅝	33½	WPtPep 2.40	6	15	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝—	½
27¼	21¾	WstctTr 1.80	9	1	26¼	26¼	26¼+	⅛
12⅞	9	WrAirL .40a	13	107	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
26⅛	17⅜	WnBnc 1.40	7	80	25¼	24⅞	25¼+	⅜
15⅝	11⅜	WnNorA .40b	5	124	14¼	14	14 —	⅜
14⅝	6	WnPac Ind	5	51	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	WnPubl .80b	6	7	17½	17	17⅛+	¼
20⅞	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	10	137	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
26⅝	25	WnUn pf2.56		43	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
19½	13	WestgEl .97	6	690	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
28	24⅝	Westvaco 1.10	8	68	25½	25⅛	25¼—	⅛
25⅛	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	5	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	25	296	44½	43⅝	44⅜+	1½
66¾	55¼	Weyr pf 2.80		19	61½	60½	61½+	1

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
24⅞	18	WheeFr .60	11	52	23⅝	23	23	
23⅞	16	WheelPit Stl		4	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
50	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z100	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛—	⅜
34⅛	22	Whirlpol .80	13	385	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1a	6	41	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛+	½
9⅛	2⅜	White Mot		48	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅞	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	76	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
6⅞	3	Whittaker	11	435	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .18r		195	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
6⅛	4	Wiebd1st .32	6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29	20	WillmsCos 1	7	263	24⅛	23⅝	24 —	⅛
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	7	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
41⅜	36⅞	WinnDx 1.56	13	14	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
9½	5⅛	Winnebago	17	102	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17	13¼	WinterJ .68	6	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
30⅞	24¼	WiscElPw 2	11	70	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	
95	84⅜	WisE pf 7.75		z30	94	94	94	
19⅞	17	WisGas 1.70	10	39	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
28⅞	25⅞	WisG pf 2.55		5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
21⅛	16⅝	WiscPL 1.60	9	73	21	20⅞	20⅞	
20½	15⅝	WiscPS 1.46	9	82	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
29½	20½	Witco 1.49	8	9	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅜
21⅛	10	WittrD .60	4	16	14	13⅝	14	
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .12e	6	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13½	10⅝	Wometco .44	7	24	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .10e	3	19	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
19⅛	15⅝	WoodPet .20	11	205	18⅞	17⅝	18⅛—	⅝
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	155	22⅞	22	22⅞+	½
39⅛	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		21	34⅛	33⅜	33⅞—	⅛
6⅛	4	WorldAir	24	4	4	4	4	
85½	64⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	10	3	82	81¼	82	
17½	5⅜	Wurltzer .20	7	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
11⅞	6⅞	Wylain .60	10	9	9	9	9	
6⅛	1½	Wyly Corp		105	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		X-Y-Z						
68⅞	49¾	XeroxCp 1.20	14	662	61⅞	60⅛	61⅞+	⅜
14½	7½	Xtra Inc	19	157	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
12⅝	6¼	Yates Ind	22	18	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
25⅛	15	Za'eCorp .88	6	42	15⅞	15½	15½—	⅛
16	10⅛	Zapata .30b	3	120	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9½	5⅝	Zayre Corp	5	14	6⅛	6	6	
40⅞	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	13	229	27½	26⅞	27½+	⅝
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnlnd .40	8	37	12½	11⅞	11⅞	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 20, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3790	Abitibi	$11	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
100	Acklands	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
1000	Agnico E	335	335	335	
100	Agra Ind A	$6½	6½	6½	
1075	Alta Gas A	$13⅛	13½	13½	
100	Alta Nat	$28½	28½	28½	
400	A'go Cent	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
3900	A'minex	$6½	6½	6½+	⅜
635	Andres W	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2575	Atco A	$12	11⅜	12 —	⅛
11716	Bell Canad	$49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	
1300	BP Can	$8¼	8	8 —	¼
4439	Bank N S	$41⅞	41⅜	41½	
240	Baton B	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
876	Beth Cop A	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8150	B'ock Bros	440	425	440	+20
2300	Bovis Cor	80	80	80	+ 5
1130	Bralor Res	270	265	270	
1200	Bramalea	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
4500	Brameda	115	113	113	
15000	Brenda M	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7900	Bridger	$6⅜	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
1300	BCFP	$23	23	23	
170	BC Phone	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
1400	Brunswk	490	490	490	
100	Budd Auto	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
227	Burns Fds	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5850	Cal Pow A	$30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	¼
325	Camflo	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
1000	Campau A	410	405	410	
6271	C Nor West	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
100	C Pakrs C	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
2200	Can Perm	$15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
293	Can Trust A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
1000	C Tung	435	430	430	
420	C Cablesy	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
600	Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
300	CGE	$23	23	23	
*3005	Cl Bk Com	$25¼	25	25⅛—	⅛
892	Cdn Tire A	$39⅜	39½	39½—	⅛
3322	C Utilies	$12½	12½	12½	
200	Canbra	380	380	380	— 5
602	Cassiar	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1420	Celanese	370	370	370	— 5
1000	Chieftan D	$9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
200	CHUM	$6½	6½	6½	
525	C Holiday	325	325	325	— 5
3460	Con Bldg	240	235	240	+ 8
900	Con Distrb	375	370	375	
5470	Cons Gas	$12⅝	12½	12½	
2733	Con Fardy	320	310	320	
1600	Craigmt	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1125	Crush Intl	$8⅝	8½	8½—	⅜
300	Cyprus	$9	9	9	
1250	Denison	$58	58	58 —	½
200	Dicknsn	305	305	305	
5595	Dofasco A	$26⅝	26½	26½—	⅜
1370	Dom Store	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
200	Du Pont	$14	14	14	
1000	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1500	Electro A	380	375	375	—10
300	Emco	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
4907	Falcon C	$6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
5310	Falcon	$35¼	34⅝	35⅛+	¼
19	Ford Cnda	$85	85	85	— 1
300	Francana	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
300	Fraser A	$23	22½	23	+1½
600	G Distrb A	58	8	8 —	¼
600	Gnt Masct	110	110	110	— 1
900	Gibraltar	$6¼	6	6¼	
400	Granduc	105	100	105	+ 5
403	Gt Oil Sds	490	490	490	
100	GL Paper	$29¼	29¼	29¼+	¼
500	Greyhnd	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
404	Guar Trst	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1750	Hambro C	305	295	300	— 5
325	H Group A	375	375	375	
1196	Hawker S	493	430	435	+ 5
1134	H Bay Co	$15⅛	16⅛	15⅛—	⅛
105	Hayes D A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
3425	IAC	$15⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
125	Indal	$14	14	14 +	¼
530	Indusmin	$9½	9½	9½—	½
515	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
1355	Inter-City	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
300	Int Mogul	282	282	282	— 3
2875	Int Pipe A	$14⅛	14	14 —	⅜
5050	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
422	Jannock	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5859	Kaiser Re	$12⅝	12⅛	13⅛	
2508	Kaps Tran	63	63	63	
2420	Kerr A A	$12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
4948	Koffler A	490	480	490	
457	Labatt A	$17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
50	Lab Min	$31⅜	31⅜	31⅜—	¼
1600	Lacana	270	260	260	— 5
500	LOnt Cem	338	333	333	+ 5
592	Lob Co A	395	370	390	—10
400	Lob Co B	395	393	390	— 5
1050	Loeb M	265	255	255	—15
200	MICC	$9	9	9	
200	Mclan H A	$7½	7½	7½	
22524	MB Ltd	$22⅛	21⅜	22⅛+	⅜
30	M Lf Mills	$28⅝	28⅜	28⅝+	⅜
54845	Moore	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
7256	Noranda A	$35⅝	34⅜	34⅝+	½
2379	Norcan	$11½	11⅛	11⅜—	⅛
4309	NTecm B w	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
100	Nowsco W	$18	18	18	
2433	OSF Ind	315	315	315	
300	Orchan A	259	259	259	— 1
7103	Oshawa A	355	345	350	—10
990	Pamour A	255	250	250	— 5
6245	PanCan P	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
425	Pine Point	$29½	28⅛	28⅛+	½
600	Pitts C	460	450	460	— 5
610	Placer	$22⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
578	Reed Osir A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
410	Revnu Prp	65	62	65	— 1
25	Rothman	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
7200	Shell Can	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3542	Sherritt A	$5⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
2002	Slebens	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
2454	Simpsons	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
377	Simpson S	$9	8⅞	9	
100	Slater Stl	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
700	Talcorp	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5500	Southm A	$22⅛	22	22 —	⅜
575	St Brodcst	$8	8	8	
8740	Stelco A	$26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
133	Steep R	183	183	180	
450	Tara	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
25185	Teck Cor A	$5⅛	495	5⅛	+45
72305	Teck Cor B	495	425	475	+55
394	Tex Can	$24⅜	24⅜	24⅜+	⅛
193	Thom N A	$12	12	12 —	⅛
5230	Tor Dm Bk	$19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
126	Tor Star B	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
1020	Traders A	$13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
1623	Trns Mt A	$9	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
5737	TrCan PL	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
70	Un Carbid	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅜
732	Union Oil	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
1425	U Siscoe	$5½	5⅛	5½—	⅛
2253	Upp Can	95	95	95	
10	Van Der	243	243	243	— 5
3293	Voyager P	$13⅜	13⅛	13½+	⅜
420	Weldwod	$17⅛	11	11⅛+	⅜
1834	Wstburne	$9⅜	8⅜	8⅜—	⅜
503	West Mine	425	415	425	—
1680	Wesinhse	$20½	20	20 —	½
1737	Weston	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
220	Woodwd A	$17⅛	17	17⅛+	¼
10800	Yk Bear	273	270	273	+ 3
1200	Yukon C	162	162	162	+ 2

Total sales 1,857,827 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
490	Algoma	$	23	23	23	
6535	Bank Mont	$	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
600	Basic Res	$	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7240	Dom Bridge	$	19	19	19	
600	Imasco	$	24	24	24 —	¼
100	Laur Fin	$	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
100	Molson B	$	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3547	Price Co	$	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
608	Roy Trust A	$	18⅛	18	18 —	¼
500	Zellers		345	345	345	—5

Total sales 308,468 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅞-5	3½-3¾	⅞-⅞	18 -20
1 M.	4⅞-4⅞	4¼-4⅞	1⅛-1⅛	21¼-21⅝
3 M	5⅛-5⅝	4⅝-4⅞	1⅞-1⅞	19⅝-20
6 M.	5⅝-5⅞	6 -5⅛	2⅛-2¼	19¼-19½
1 Y	6 -6⅛	5⅞-6⅛	2⅝-2⅞	18⅞-18⅞

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Oct. 20, 1976 (4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Nat Chemch	276,200	19⅛+	¼
Dow Ch	233,500	41⅛+	⅜
Polaroid	219,000	36⅝+	⅛
FlaPowLt	193,500	25¼—	⅛
Southern Co	181,300	15⅝+	⅛
Norton S'm	182,400	21⅜+	⅛
Ohio Edison	154,900	19⅝—	⅛
Tenneco	147,600	32⅞—	⅛
Am Te&Tel	147,500	59⅜—	⅛
Gen Motors	133,700	72½+	⅜
Schlmbrgr	123,500	94	
SouCaro EG	118,900	18	
TransW Air	116,000	10⅛+	1⅛
Travelers	115,000	37¼—	¼
Texaco Inc	109,700	26½	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev NYSE Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	15.86	16.20
Advances	778	648
Declines	592	731
Unchanged	518	503
Total issues	1888	1882
New 1976 highs	32	27
New 1976 lows	26	29

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	959.80	958.86	944.49	954.87+	4.93
20 Trn	206.87	208.93	205.72	208.46+	1.59
15 Utl	96.82	97.52	96.34	97.01+	0.13
65 Stk	299.09	301.68	297.26	300.53+	1.56

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	114.34	112.75	113.80	+0.35
60 Utilities	50.23	49.57	49.89	—0.19
Finance	11.67	11.52	11.61	+0.03
Transport	13.72	13.53	13.67	+0.09
500 Stocks	102.23	100.81	101.74	+0.29

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.33	54.06	54.33	+0.15
Industrials	59.92	59.60	59.92	+0.20
Transportation	38.49	38.14	38.49	+0.35
Utilities	38.22	38.12	38.22	—0.02
Finance	53.06	52.84	53.06	+0.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short
Oct. 19	122,026	234,354	2,160
Oct. 18	131,191	243,270	1,106
Oct 15	120,784	223,552	2,615
Oct. 14	134,730	230,132	2,404
Oct 13	132,379	255,050	1,825

* These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
Resortintl A	116,700	11⅜+	1⅛
Syntex Corp	56,200	22½	
GtL Chem	43,100	32⅛+	¼
Westates P	32,200	9⅛—	⅛
MitchlED	31,800	37½—	¼
ImperOil A	24,000	20¼	
ReGrp wt	23,700	1⅛	
HoustOil M	23,600	72 +	3¼
AtlasCM B	21,400	3⅛	
CK Petrol	17,300	16½	

Approx final total 1,710,000
Stock sales year ago 1,431,215

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
98.87	98.43	98.85	+ .39

European Gold Markets

Oct. 20, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	114.85	114.90	—0.50
Zurich	115.125	115.125	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	117.21	117.25	—0.13

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov.	Feb.	May
110	6.00	9.50	12.00
115	3.50	6.25	9.25
120	2.50	4.00	6.75
125	1.00	3.25	4.50

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 32 01 23 - Telex 27 479

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.00
A'bert Heijn	83.50
Algembank	261.50
Amrobank	65.40
A'dam	60.50
Fokker	30.00
Heineken	139.50
H.V.A.	45.50
Holl-Am-Ln	61.00
Hoogovens	43.80
K.L.M	117.50
Nit Nieder	76
Pakhoed	84
Phillips new	26.70
Robeco	176.00
Rolinco	135.60
Royal Dutch	119.70
Unilever	111.40
Van Ommer	101.00
VerMach	84.00

Brussels

Arbed	3,555
Brux-Lamb	1,770
Cock Ougree	958
Electrobel	5,440
GB-Inno-BM	1,453
Hoboken	3,200
Petrofina	4,090
Ph Gevaert	1,070
Soc Générale	2,010
Solvay	2,305
Un Minière	990

Frankfurt

AEG	82
BASF	146.20
Bayer	123.50
Commerzbk	171.50
Conti Gummi	74
Daimler	327.50
Deg. Bg	146
DeutBank	277.90
DresdeBk	214.40
Hoechst	133.40
Gels Aktier	74
Hoesch	51
Karstd	364.50
Kaufhof	238
KHD	143.70
Lufthansa	92
Mannesmann	322.50
Metallgesell	204
Neckermann	78.50
RWE new	146
Schering	306
Siemens	256.80
Thyssen	108
Veba	113.80
Volkswagen	131.50

London

Anglo-Am	2.10
Anglo-Am cp	20.00
Barclay bk	2.16
Beecham Gr	2.94
BICC	0.83
Boots	0.87
Bowater	1.40
Brit-Am Tob	2.58
Brit Oxyg	0.48
Brit Pet	6.34
Burmah	0.30
CadburySc	0.35
Charterd	1.11
Courtaulds	0.89
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	1.97
Decca Rec	1.92
Distillers	1.08
Dunlop	0.67
E Mustine	1.87
GEC	1.23
FreeStGed	9⅜
GKN	2.32
Glaxo Gr	3.15
Gold Fields	1.23
Gt Un St	1.33
Guinness	1.86
Hawker-Sdd	3.60
Hudson Bay	13.75
Imp Chem	2.87
Imps	0.58
Marks&Sper	0.78
MetalBox	2.12
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	0.62
Rand Mines	1.52
Rank Org	1.16
Royal Dutch	39.50
R.T.Z	1.51
Shell	3.73
Thorn (A)	1.46
Tube Invest	2.56
Union Carb	2.25
Vickers	1.19
War L3½	24.50
West Deep	4.20
West Driet	15⅝
West Hold	12⅛
West Min	1.59
Woolworth	0.43
ZCI	0.19

Milan

Bastogi	945
Erba	1420
Erc Marelli	331
Fiat	1484
Finsider	230.25
Generali	38,390
IFI	1,480
Italgas	634
Italsider	339
LaRinas	49.75
Montedis	329.75
Olivetti	966
Pirelli	925
Snia Visco	1014
Terni	262

Paris

Air Liquide	333
Alimentaire	91
BSN	533
Carrefour	1347
Cim Lafarge	188.80
Citroen	42
Cie Bancaire	228.50
CFP	95
CGE	252
CCF	108
Ferodo	350
Imetal	107.90
L'Oreal	878
Mach Bull	29.20
Michelin	1201
Moet-Henn	443
Moulinex	292
Paribas	140
PUK	84.20
Penarroya	47.40
Perrier	98
Peugeot	217.50
Rh Poulenc	70.30
Sacilor	38
St Gobain	102.50
Suez	281
T. Mécan	545
Thomson	166.50
Usinor	46

Zurich

Aluswiss	1335
Buerhle	1800
B Boveri	1465
Ciba Geigy	1330
Cr Suisse	2575
Fischer	600
HoffRochb	7925
Nestle	3250
Sandoz	5100
Ste B Suisse	438
Sulzer	2775
U.S. Suisse	3280

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.42½	Unq.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.55	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.78	.36½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila, ton	218.19	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	67-68	58-60
Lead, spot, lb	25½-26	20
Copper elec lb	70¼-74¾	63¾-65
Tin (Straits) lb	4.6018	3.26
Zinc E St L basis lb	.37	38⅛-41
Silver N Y oz	4.180	4.315
Gold N Y oz	115.35	144.75
COMMODITY Index		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	805.80	776.90

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 20, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	8.10	8.24	8.03	8.06	8.33
May	8.43	8.53	8.27	8.35	8.58
Jul	8.65	8.73	8.50	8.53	8.80
Sep	8.82	8.86	8.58	8.58	n8.95
Oct	8.90	8.97	8.68	8.68	9.04
Mar	9.48	9.52	9.30	9.30	n9.50
Sales: 4,059.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	126.20	126.85	125.60	126.65s	124.70
Mar	121.00	121.10	119.00	120.90s	119.20
May	116.00	116.10	114.50	116.10s	114.50
Jul	111.75	118.50	110.25	111.80s	110.25
Sep	107.00	107.85	106.40	107.70s	106.10
Dec	99.75	99.90	98.80	99.45s	98.60
Sales: 1,196.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Oct	58.20	58.40	58.20	58.70s	57.80
Dec	58.70	59.30	58.30	59.10s	58.20
Jan	59.20	59.60	58.80	59.50s	58.60
Mar	60.10	60.50	59.70	60.40s	59.60
May	61.10	61.50	60.60	61.40s	60.60
Jul	62.20	62.40	61.70	62.30s	61.60
Sep	63.10	63.40	62.70	63.20s	62.50
Sales: estimated 4,540.					
MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	5.06	5.11	5.06	5.10	5.10
Mar	5.85	5.87	5.81	5.82	5.88
Apr	6.38	6.42	6.35	6.36	6.44
May	8.20	8.29	8.20	8.29	8.30
Sales: 523. s-settling.					
N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Oct	418.00	418.00	417.50	417.50s	416.00
Dec	418.50	420.50	415.60	419.50s	418.00
Jan	420.80	421.80	418.30	420.90s	419.40
Mar	423.80	425.99	421.80	424.90s	423.50
May	428.00	430.00	426.00	429.10s	427.70
Jul	432.10	434.50	430.80	433.40s	432.00
Sep	438.60	438.60	435.50	438.00s	436.60
Dec	446.00	446.00	443.00	445.40s	444.00
Jan	448.60	449.60	445.50	448.00s	446.50
Sales estimated: 12,220.					
COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Dec	81.20	82.60	80.30	81.35	81.29
Mar	81.90	82.70	81.10	82.25	82.15
May	82.00	82.90	81.20	82.90	82.00
Jul	79.60	80.25	79.60	80.25	80.05
Oct	71.45	71.45	71.00	71.45	71.50
Dec	67.75	67.90	67.69	67.85	67.97
Mar	68.60	68.60	68.60	68.60	68.00
Sales: 4,250.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Nov	48.45	48.45	48.25	b47.00	b48.15
Jan	48.08	48.25	47.15	47.15	47.90
Mar	49.35	49.50	48.50	b48.50	49.25
May	50.78	50.70	50.00	b49.75	b50.40
Jul	52.00	52.00	51.40	b51.05	51.90
Sep	52.80	52.80	52.80	b52.45	b53.00
Sales: 300.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Dec	115.20	115.30	114.90	114.90s	115.30
Feb	115.20	115.30	115.10	115.10s	115.60
Apr	115.60	116.10	115.60	115.50s	116.00
Jun	116.10	116.40	116.00	116.00s	116.60
Aug	116.50	116.90	116.80	116.70s	117.30
Oct	117.40	117.60	117.50	117.40s	118.00
Dec	118.20	118.40	118.00	118.10s	118.80
Feb	118.80	119.10	118.80	118.90s	119.60
Sales: 798.					
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Oct	175.00	175.00	173.00	174.30	175.80
Dec	178.50	179.40	178.60	179.40	179.30
Jan	179.50	181.00	178.50	180.50	180.00
Mar	182.00	184.00	181.00	184.00	182.50
May	182.50	184.50	181.50	184.00	[illegible]
Jul	182.00	184.00	181.50	184.00	[illegible]
Aug	182.50	182.50	181.50	182.50	182.50
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Oct	419.00	419.00	415.90	419.00	417.50
Nov	—	—	—	419.30	417.50
Dec	416.50	420.00	415.70	419.50	418.00
Feb	420.50	423.50	419.00	422.60	421.00
Apr	425.00	427.50	423.00	426.50	425.00
Jun	429.80	431.00	428.00	431.00	429.50
Aug	434.00	435.70	432.40	435.70	434.00
Oct	439.00	439.60	439.00	439.60	439.00
Dec	444.00	444.50	443.30	444.50	444.00
Feb	449.50	449.50	448.00	449.30	448.00
Apr	455.00	455.00	453.20	454.90	454.40
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Oct	39.05	39.50	38.80	39.50	39.02
Dec	41.40	42.35	41.20	42.25	41.55
Feb	41.75	42.92	41.65	42.92	[illegible]
Apr	42.00	43.00	42.00	43.00	42.25
Jun	43.40	44.25	43.27	44.15	43.25
Aug	43.90	44.45	43.90	a44.30	b43.70
Oct	44.40	44.97	44.40	b44.70	44.00

Sales: Oct 209; Dec 10750; Feb 4360; April 1631; June 561; Aug 52; Oct 88.
Open interest: Oct 383; Dec 13795; Feb 10336; April 4522; June 2038; Aug 611; Oct 219.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Oct	33.00	33.10	32.75	b33.10	a33.35
Dec	31.30	32.35	31.30	32.10	31.45
Feb	31.45	32.12	31.40	31.85	[illegible]
Apr	30.90	31.50	30.90	31.15	[illegible]
Jun	34.20	34.65	34.00	b34.50	[illegible]
Jul	34.40	35.05	34.40	b34.95	[illegible]
Aug	33.60	33.95	33.50	33.90	[illegible]
Oct	32.90	33.50	32.60	a33.30	[illegible]
Dec	33.80	34.75	33.60	34.90	[illegible]

Sales: Oct 107; Dec 2142; Feb [illegible]; April 400; June 55; July 56; Aug 53; Oct 15; Dec 9.
Open interest: Oct 226; Dec 4086; Feb 2060; April 1342; June 580; July 509; Aug 389; Oct 176; Dec 78.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Oct	62.80	63.00	60.95	63.00	[illegible]
Nov	67.50	67.70	66.95	67.05	67.50
Dec	66.90	67.25	66.25	66.85	66.60
Jan	60.00	61.25	59.80	b61.00	[illegible]
Feb	58.25	58.70	58.25	58.60	58.45
Mar	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	—
Apr	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	—
May	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	—

Sales: Oct 35; Nov 269; Dec 623; Jan 90; Feb 21; March 1; April 1; May [illegible] 90; Feb 21; March 1; April 1; May 1.
Open interest: Oct 61; Nov 1391; Dec 1855; Jan 266; Feb 183.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	48.25	49.30	48.15	48.90	[illegible]
Mar	48.45	49.15	48.20	48.80	[illegible]
May	49.00	50.00	49.00	49.70	[illegible]
Jul	50.00	50.65	49.80	50.15	49.70
Aug	48.10	49.30	48.10	a48.60	b48.30
Feb	—	—	—	b49.55	[illegible]
Mar	—	—	—	b49.10	[illegible]

Sales: Feb 2766; March 565; May [illegible]; July 87; Aug 26; Feb 0; March 0.
Open interest: Feb 4022; March [illegible]; May 993; July 532; Aug 346; Feb [illegible]; March 61.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

CHICAGO FUTURES

Oct. 20, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.91¼	2.92	2.88½	2.91¼	2.91¼
Mar	3.02½	3.04	3.00¼	3.02¼	3.03
May	3.09	3.09½	3.06½	3.08¼	3.09
Jul	3.12½	3.14	3.11	3.12¼	3.13½
Sep	3.18	3.19¼	3.17½	3.19	3.19
Dec	3.27½	3.27½	3.26½	3.27½	3.28
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.66	2.66	2.64¼	2.64¾	2.65½
Mar	2.74	2.74¾	2.73¼	2.73¾	2.74¾
May	2.80¼	2.80¼	2.78¾	2.78¾	2.79¾
Jul	2.83½	2.84	2.82¾	2.83	2.83½
Sep	2.76½	2.77	2.75¾	2.75¾	2.76½
Dec	2.69	2.69½	2.67½	2.68¾	2.68½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	6.22	6.25	6.16½	6.22	6.24¼
Jan	6.29	6.33½	6.24½	6.32	6.31
Mar	6.38	6.41	6.31½	6.38	6.37
May	6.36½	6.42	6.33½	6.39½	6.39
Jul	6.36	6.41	6.33	6.39	6.38½
Aug	6.31	6.36	6.29	6.36	6.35
Sep	6.16	6.16	6.14	6.16	6.16
Nov	6.02	6.08	6.00	6.06	6.05
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Oct	19.95	20.03	19.85	19.92	20.05
Dec	20.10	20.33	20.04	20.25	20.20
Jan	20.30	20.45	20.15	20.40	20.30
Mar	20.45	20.65	20.35	20.65	20.50
May	20.55	20.70	20.40	20.70	20.60
Jul	20.60	20.75	20.50	20.75	20.55
Aug	20.50	20.70	20.50	20.70	20.55

London Commodities

Oct. 20, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec.	126.25	121	121 -121.20	126.05-126.[illegible]
Mar	132.50	126.50	126.50-126.70	132.50-132.[illegible]
May	140	132.25	132.25-132.50	138.50-138.[illegible]
Aug	145.25	139.90	139.75-139.90	145.30-145.[illegible]
Oct	150	145	145.20-145.25	150 -150.[illegible]
Dec	155	153.50	153.25-153.50	157.50-158.[illegible]
Mar	162	159.20	159.20-159.50	163.50-164.[illegible]
Lots: 4,992.				
COCOA				
Dec.	1771	1762	1757½-1758½	1732 -1734
Mar	1737	1705	1712 -1713	1690 -1691
May	1701	1675	1680 -1681	1653 -1655
Jul.	1665	1630	1647 -1650	1623 -1625
Sep	1627	1610	1610 -1611	1588 -1590
Dec	1538	1500	1517 -1520	1500 -1510
Mar	1490		1489 -1490	1470 -1480
Lots: 3,934.				
COFFEE				
Nov	1980	1936	1964 -1970	1990 -1991
Jan	1995	1958	1991 -1993	2000 -2001
Mar	1995	1965	1996 -1998	1997 -1998
May	1995	1960	1995 -1998	1996 -1997
Jul	1995	1969	1993 -1995	1992 -1999
Sep	1996	1968	1990 -1996	1986 -1998
Nov	1995	1975	1990 -1995	1986 -1990
Lots: 3,358.				

London Metal Markets

Oct. 20, 1976

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	783 - 784	777.50- 778
3 months	819.50- 820	813 - 813.50
Cathodes: spot	769 - 770	765 - 766
3 months	804 - 805	800 - 800.50
Tin: spot	4,822 -4,828	4,790 -4,795
3 months	5,030 -5,085	4,960 -4,965
Lead: spot	284.50- 285	284.75- 285.25
3 months	297 - 297.50	297 - 297.50
Zinc: spot	387.50- 388.50	390 - 391
3 months	407 - 408	408 - 409
Silver: spot	253.60- 254.10	254.60- 254.90
3 months	264.50- 264.70	263.30- 265.50

Paris Commodities

Oct. 20, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Ch'ge
SUGAR				
Dec	1,270	1,258	— -1,250	[illegible]
Jan			1,235-1,250	[illegible]
Mar	1,260	1,225	1,230-1,233	[illegible]
May	1,300	1,278	1,278-1,280	[illegible]
Jul			1,275-1,300	
Aug			1,290-1,310	[illegible]
Oct			1,300-1,320	[illegible]
Dec			1,335	[illegible]
Lots: 249.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,419	1,395	1,390-1,397	[illegible]
Mar	1,395	1,370	1,368-1,372	[illegible]
May			1,340-1,370	[illegible]
Jul			1,325- —	[illegible]
Sep			1,295- —	[illegible]
Dec			1,195-1,235	[illegible]
Lots: 163.				

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 32

AFamily n, Bally Mfg, CCI Corp, Cities Svc, ConNatGs, DaytPL pfF, duPnt 3.50pf, Gen Elec, GaPacif, IndiM 8.68pf, Interpub Gp, Jostens, KaisA 2.37pf, Kraftco Cp, Kysor Ind, LoneSta Ind, NevP 8.70pf, NevP 11.5of, NIM 5.25pf, Norfk West, NSPw 8.80pf, OhPw 8.04pf, OhPow pfB, OhPow pfC, PennaCo pf, PhEl 7.75pf, Rexham Cp, Travelers pf, Un Tel, UniTelBd pf, VaEP 7.45pf, Wis PubSv

NEW LOWS— 26

Alcon Lab, AmBldg M, Black Deck, Brown Co, CNA Fin, CampTagg, Charter Co, ChockFDN, Chris Craft, Echlin Mfg, Gen Medicl, Gillette Co, GifWe pfC, Handlema, HelmeH, Hewlett Pck, Inland Cont, MacAndFo, Marine Mid, McCord Cp, Rapid Am, RaA 2.25pf, Seleat Cp, SeabWd Al, Searle GD, Tesoro P pf

China Trade Gap Said to Narrow

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Japanese trade experts said today that China's external trade deficit in the first half of this year narrowed to $694.2 million from $852.8 million in the same period last year.

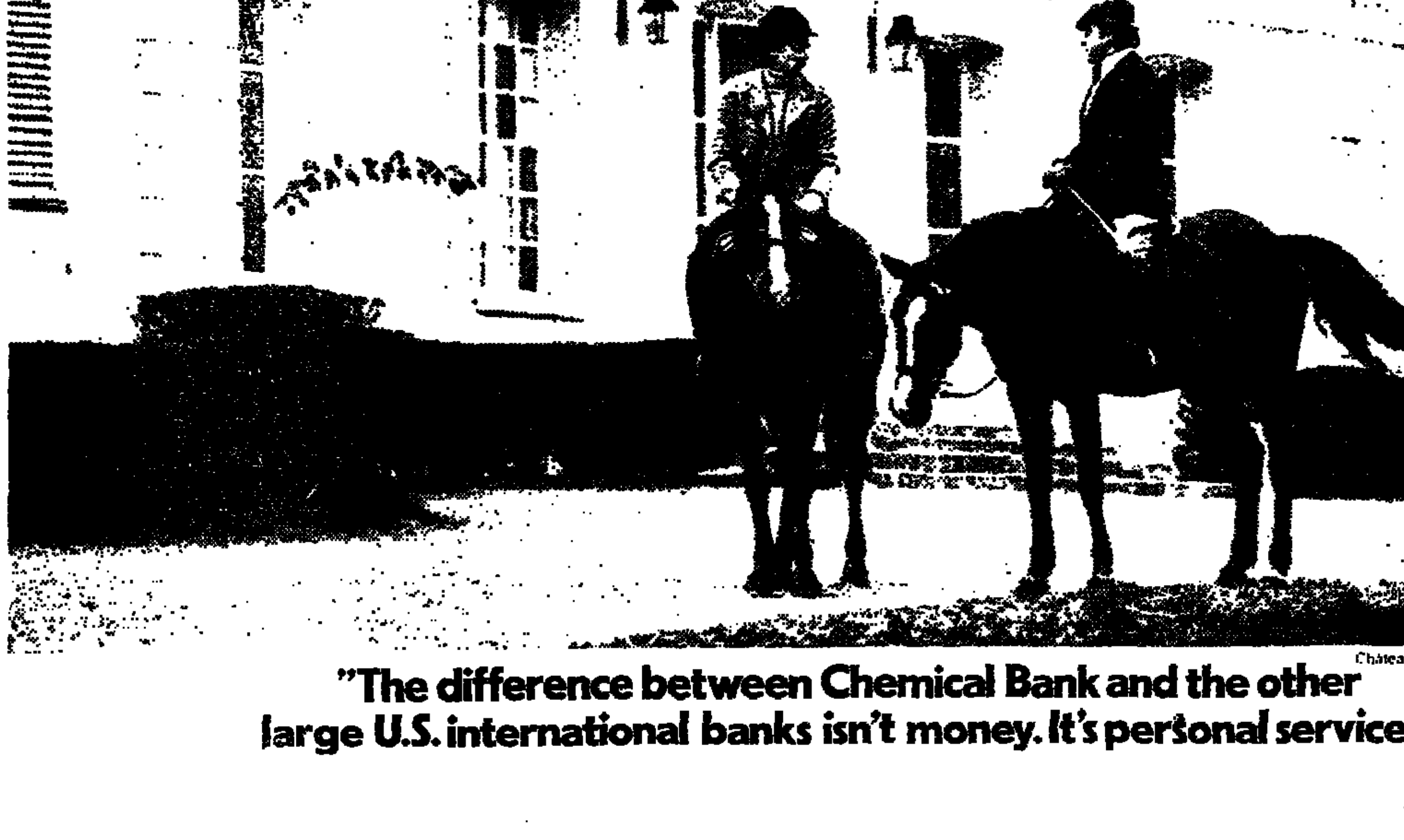
The semi-official Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro), which provided the figures, said they had been worked out from trade statistics released by 21 major countries doing business with China.

Jetro said China's trade in the January-June period rose 5.3 per cent from a year ago to $4.9 billion, with exports increasing by 10.7 per cent to $2.1 billion and imports by 1.6 per cent to $2.8 billion.

Jetro said Japan was China's largest trade partner with $1.7 billion, exports and imports combined, followed by Hong Kong with $707.9 million and West Germany with $356.1 million.



"Ce qui différencie la Chemical Bank des autres grandes banques américaines internationales, ce ne sont pas les capitaux. C'est le service personnalisé."



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هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading, Oct. 20—Closing Prices

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
		A						
8½	4	A&EPlast p	4	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅞	7	AARCp .30	18	17	13⅜	13	13	—⅜
8¼	4¾	AAVCos .32	4	9	5⅝	5½	5½	
1⅜	½	ADM Indust		8	11-16	9-16	11-16	+⅛
3	1¼	AIC Photo		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	8⅛	ASPRO .56	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅝	⅝	ATI Inc		6	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
6¾	9	AVCCp .40	4	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
2½	4⅛	AVXCp .25a	10	28	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Action .15e	5	2	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
4	1¼	ActonCp	18	37	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅜	2	Adam Russl	8	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+¼
3¾	9⅞	AdobeOil .16	20	81	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	—½
?	1	Aegis Corp	7	25	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
1¾	4⅞	AeroFlo .15e	3	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		3	2	2	2	
3¼	1½	AffilCap .081		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	4⅞	AffilHsp .24	7	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
0⅞	6⅞	AffilPub .43	5	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	AfterSix .20	5	5	5	5	5	
	4⅝	Alaska Airl	2	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
	5⅞	Alcolac .15e	5	2	6	6	6	—¼
	4⅛	Alleghy Airl	20	90	4¾	4½	4½	—⅛
	1⅝	AllegA wtO		8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
	⅞	AllegA wtN		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	5	AllianT .36e		1	5½	5½	5½	+½
	⅞	AldArt Ind		61	1	15-16	15-16	
	13⅞	Alld Thrm.80	6	6	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
	1	Alpha Ind	11	10	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
	3⅛	Altamil .10e	5	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	11-16	Altec Corp		8	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
	8⅞	AlterFds .50	14	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—½
	43⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	47½	47½	47½	+⅛
	7⅞	AMAX wt		3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
		Am Agronics		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
		AmBusP .26	9	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		Am Fletch		14	1⅛	1	1	
	5⅛	AGarPd .34		15	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
	1	Amini Pict	3	6	4⅛	4	4	
	2⅛	Alsrael .11r	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	8	AMaizeA .40	3	19	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
	8	AMaizeB .40	3	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+⅛
	35	AmMf 2.70e	5	2	45½	45½	45½	+½
	3⅛	AmMot Inns	23	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	28¼	AmPetrol 2.20	7	14	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+⅛
9	4⅝	APrecs .20a	6	13	8	7¾	7¾	—⅛
7⅛	2⅝	ASafEq .11t	3	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅛	9⅝	AmSciE .04e	15	44	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
4½	2⅞	AmTec .10e		20	3⅛	3½	3½	—
12	8⅞	AmUtlS .72e		5	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
14⅞		AMIC Corp		85	13⅝	13	13⅜	+⅛
2⅞		AngloC .12e	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3½	Anken .20	6	4	6½	6½	6½	
9	4⅝	Anthony .191	4	18	6	5¾	6	+⅛
4	1½	Appld Data	7	12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+⅛
		ApldDev		18	1¾	1½	1¾	
24½	16	AquilCa .30	12	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
7⅛	3⅞	ArizCL .10e	9	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8½	6¼	ArmInCp .12	3	25	6¾	6½	6½	—⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Arrow Elect		3	3½	3½	3½	
6	4	Arundel		21	4½	4½	4½	
16¼	7⅞	Asamera .25	8	26	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—⅛
12¾	8⅝	AshlOC .20a	7	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
4	2⅛	Astrex Inc.05e	8	37	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
6½	3¼	Atalanta	2	59	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
1½	¾	Alco Ind		4	15-16	⅞	15-16	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	AtlcoMig wt		10	7-16	7-16	7-16	
3¾	½	AtlRichf wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¾	3⅝	AtlasCM B	7	214	3½	3⅜	3⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	AtlasCp wt		16	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+⅛
18½	12⅞	AugatInc .15	15	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
15¾	11¼	Austral Oil	18	16	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5⅜	AutoTrn .70t	17	17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
5	2¼	Auto Bldg	7	10	4⅜	4	4⅜	+⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Autmat Rad	2	105	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
4	2	AVEMC .16	6	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
25⅞	13¼	Avondal 1.20	7	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
6	3⅜	Aydin Cp	7	60	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
		B						
1⅝	9-16	BRTRt .30e		15	¾	⅝	¾	+1-16
3-16	1-16	BRTRt wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
6⅞	4	BakerM .10e	9	13	4⅞	4	4⅞	+⅜
13	9⅝	BaldorEl .20	6	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅞	12⅞	BanFd 1.15e		6	16	16	16	
1⅛	⅝	BangPun wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11⅞	6¼	BanistrCtl .28e	5	13	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Banner .06	5	8	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
3	1¾	Barclay .04	9	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
5¼	1⅞	Barnes Eng		2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Barnwl .10e	32	43	9	8⅞	9	
9¾	4½	BarryR .06e	6	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+¼
10	5⅞	BarryWr .44	7	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	
2⅛	1½	Baruch Fost	13	3	1½	1½	1½	
3⅞	1	Barwick ET		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5	2	BellInd .08A	5	43	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
2⅛	1⅜	BelscR .06t	6	5	2	2	2	
6	3½	Benrus Crp	5	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
17⅞	6⅛	Berg Bruns	9	20	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
29⅞	13	BrgB pf 1.15		2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
4	1⅜	BernzOma		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
5¼	4	Bertea .14	8	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅞	2¼	BervenC .05	41	18	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Beverly Ent	12	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14¼	9¼	BicPen .36	8	10	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
9¼	5⅞	BigDad .30e	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
16⅞	11	BinkMf 1	6	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
18½	11¼	BinnySm .80	6	26	15⅜	15¼	15½	—⅛
6¾	4½	Blessng .30	6	12	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+⅛
9¼	4⅞	BodinAp .40	6	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	—⅛
10⅞	6½	BoltBer .20		4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
27⅛	15	BowVall .10	179	22	21½	20¾	21⅛	+⅛
15⅞	9½	Bowne .24	5	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
14⅞	6¾	BradfdN .20	7	141	7¼	6¾	7	+⅛
12¾	7½	BranifAr wt		7	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
13		BrascanA 1	3	10	10⅞	10¼	10¼	—⅛
22	15	BraunEn .80	6	5	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅜
3¼	2¼	Breeze Corp		8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
18¼	10⅛	BrewerC .80		82	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
14⅞	8¼	BrooksP .40	4	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
4⅞	2¼	BrownCo wt		11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
15	11¼	BrnFA .60	9	3	13	13	13	+⅛
15¼	10⅛	BrnFB .60	9	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
3	2	Buhr Cp	6	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
12⅛	6⅞	BullInd .40b	9	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
5	3	Buildx Inc	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	12⅞	Bundy 1.08	6	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
5⅜	2⅞	Burgss Ind	5	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
13	11¼	BuringFd .55	5	31	12⅞	12	12⅞	—⅛
12	8¼	BurnsInt .60	7	19	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
12¾	9⅝	Butlrint .50	5	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
		C						
20	8⅞	CKPI .20	11	173	17	16	16½	
9⅜	6⅜	CHB Food	3	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7	4⅛	CHCCp r	5	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
½	3-32	CIMigwt A		1	3-32	3-32	3-32	
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	5	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
9⅞	6¼	CRSDs .15	4	1	6½	6½	6½	
10¼	6⅞	CWTran .40	5	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
9	4¼	Cabicom Gn	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅝	3	CagiA .15	2	1	3	3	3	
13¼	12⅞	Caldor	9	36	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
6¾	3⅜	Calcomp		13	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
3⅜	2½	CalLif	4	66	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
15⅞	10¼	CalPrtCm 1	8	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
8¼	5⅛	Camco Inc	18	30	6	5¼	6	+⅛
4 13-16	3 5-16	CaChbA .25		2	3 9-16	3 9-16	3 9-16	—1-16
6		Campin .30t		40	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	—⅛
4 15-16	2⅝	CdnExp .05	8	2	4¼	3 15-16	4⅛	
7⅛	4 11-16	Cdn Homstd	19	84	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅝	CdnHydr .25	6	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
16⅜	14⅞	CdlnPA 1.50	5	4	15¾	15½	15⅝	
15⅞	5¼	Cdn Mrrill	14	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
48¼	38½	Cdn SuprOil	10	1	39½	39½	39½	+½
3¼	¾	Caphart Cp		35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
38	17¼	Carbon .80a	10	33	35	34¼	35	+⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Carssa .30	5	18	5	5	5	
85¼	64	Carnat 1.40	15	25	76	75⅜	75⅜	—¼
15¾	11¾	CaroPlpl 1b	7	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
59	53	CaroPLpf 5		z30	55¾	55¾	55¾	—1¼
5⅞	2	Carro's Dv		9	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
22¼	14⅞	CastlAM 1	5	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
17⅛	13½	CasFd 1.20a		12	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Castiton In	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	8¼	Cavitrn .10	9	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
2⅛	⅞	CiluCraft	6	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8¾	4	Cnvill .30		4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
22¼	18⅞	CrM pf 2.25		23	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
1⅞	⅞	Crtron Cp		18	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
2⅛	1¼	Ctc Corp	10	12	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+⅛
5⅛	3⅞	ChadMill .40	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅞	3	Champ Hom		161	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
6½	3½	Chartr Md	4	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
22¼	15⅞	ChiRivt 1.60	8	5	21	20⅞	21	+½
10¼	11⅛	Child World	9	11	14⅛	14½	14⅛	—¼
3½	1¼	Christiana .10	6	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅛	1⅜	Cinrama		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅞	5¼	CircIK .42	8	74	8	7⅞	7⅞	
8½	4¾	Citation .40b		17	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
10⅞	6¾	Clarkson .20	6	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
10⅞	7	Clausing .64	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
9	4⅛	Clopay .17	11	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
16¾	12¾	Coachmn	6	21	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
6⅞	3⅞	CoffMat .15r	9	1	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
3⅞	2	Cohuinc .12t	14	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
19½	12⅛	Colman .52	7	23	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
4⅞	2½	Colon Coml		41	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
42⅛	33¼	Cominco 2	12	15	37	36⅞	36⅞	—⅛
13⅞	8⅞	ComAll .30a	6	10	9	8⅞	9	—⅛
17	11⅛	ComMtl .60b	6	5	11½	11½	11½	
7	4⅝	Comodrint	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅞	6⅝	CoPsycC .20a	6	17	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Compac Cp	81	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6½	4	Compo Ind	250	5	5	5	5	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	CompuDyn	6	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	⅞	Comput Inv	2	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅞	6⅞	Conchm .40	5	9	9⅞	9⅜	9½	
16⅞	4¾	Concrd Fab	2	5	6	6	6	
10⅝	5⅝	Condc Crp	3	13	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
4⅛	3⅜	Connlly Con	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅞	6¼	ConOil Gas	12	106	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅛
10⅞	7⅛	ConsRf .60	10	4	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
9⅞	3½	Consyn Cp	13	11	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
1⅛	⅝	Cont Matr	13	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
1⅞	¼	ContTl wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
13⅞	5⅞	CookEl .40	15	29	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
25⅝	14½	CookInd .40	9	50	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
4¼	2½	Cordon Intl	14	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
15⅝	9	Cor Labs.10	8	5	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
10¼	6⅞	Cornlius .40	9	134	10½	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
21⅞	19¼	CorrBlk 1.20	9	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Cosco Inc		1	2	2	2	
4⅞	1⅞	Cott Corp	11	5	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
1	⅛	CottCorp wt		5	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
19	13	CoxCbl Com	17	1	16	16	16	—⅛
6⅞	3⅞	CramrE .13t	23	2	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+⅛
2¼	1⅛	Crst Foam		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
18¾	12	Crompton .25	4	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
37	30	CrossAT 1	11	6	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	
25	15⅞	CwnCPt .60r	5	8	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
6	4	Crownln .30	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
10⅞	5⅛	CrutcR .36	13	128	9⅞	9	9⅛	—⅛
12⅛	7⅞	CrystlO .40		17	11⅛	10⅞	11	—⅛
13⅞	6⅞	CubicCp .28	6	12	12	11⅞	12	+⅜
4⅞	1⅝	CurtisMat .15	6	21	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
		D						
15-16	⅜	DCL Inc	4	9	11-16	11-16	11-16	
4⅛	2⅞	DWG Cp .50t	3	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
8	3⅞	Damson Oil	19	78	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
20¼	13¾	Danil .18b	8	8	19	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
14⅞	4⅞	Dataprod	8	137	11	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
8⅞	5⅞	DayMln .10	17	7	6⅞	6	6	
15⅝	9⅞	DiLabs .32	6	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
10⅞	7	DenTal Ez	9	36	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
20½	17⅞	Depsitr 1.48	5	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—¼
8⅛	3⅜	DevCp Am	10	8	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
24⅞	13¼	DevonGrp	18	z50	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
7¼	3¼	Diebold VC		7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
8⅞	3½	Digicon Inc	46	6	4⅝	4	4⅛	+⅛
1⅜	11-16	Diodes Inc		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	
16	11⅛	Diversey .56	8	12	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Dixilyn .40e	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
46	32	Dome Petrl	8	32	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+½
7¾	5⅝	Donkenny .24	3		6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
11⅞	8⅞	Downey .13e	5	1	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
18¼	16	DrexUtl 1.32		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
11⅞	6¼	Driver Harr		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
14	9⅝	DrgFair .40b	5	8	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
23⅞	12¾	DuplxPd .80	4	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
9⅜	5⅞	DurTst .30b	9	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
6⅜	2½	Dynictn .05e	8	13	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
8½	3⅞	DynAmer	6	50	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—½
11¼	6½	DynellEl	19	36	7⅞	7	7¼	+⅛
		E						
3¾	1⅞	EAC In	5	8	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+⅛
42	22½	EDG Inc .50r	10	1	42	42	42	
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		10	1	1	1	—⅛
19¼	13¼	EarthRes 1	6	120	16½	15½	15⅝	—½
45⅞	30¾	EasonO .20b	13	10	37	37	37	—⅝
24⅞	17	EstrnC 1.40a	7	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
6	3¼	EazorE .24	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
11	6	Ecodyne .05e	7	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
7⅞	3¼	EganM .40	5	16	5¼	5	5⅛	—⅛
9½	4⅞	EnrnhPh .20a	5	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .10	8	69	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅛
7	4½	ElHose .10r	10	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
4⅞	1¾	ElAudD .211		15	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
13¾	9½	Electrog .80	6	1	13	13	13	+⅛
12⅛	7⅞	ElecEng .24	6	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Resch		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
18⅞	12⅞	ElectrnicA 1	10	3	15¼	15	15¼	+⅛
7⅞	5⅛	EnrgyRes	6	14	5⅞	5½	5½	
9⅞	6½	ErnstEC .40	5	x12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
11⅝	5⅝	EseRad .30e	3	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh .32	6	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
12⅛	7½	EvanAr .10r	8	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Executn .271	14	1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
		F						
5½	2	FDIInc .01e	100	4	3	2⅞	3	
7⅞	4	FabInd .10e	3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅛	4⅛	Fabien .40	28	3	4½	4½	4½	
30⅞	20⅞	FalconS .60	8	123	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	—⅛
8⅞	4⅝	FamDolr .16	5	1	5	5	5	+⅛
13	7⅞	FayDrg .10e	9	29	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	—⅛
16¼	12½	FedMart .60	4	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
14⅞	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Fed Resrces		77	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
13⅞	8	Felmnt .12e	27	30	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	—⅛
9¼	5	Felsway .32	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		1	2	2	2	—⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Fidelco Gth		14	1½	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
5⅛	1¼	FilmCp Am	3	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	5¼	Filmwy .85t	5	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
9⅞	5½	FinGen .36b	7	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
8⅞	5⅞	FstSLSh .12	27	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅞	2½	Fstmrk .061		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17¼	9¾	FischrP .48t	5	22	13½	13⅜	13½	—⅛
16⅞	13½	FitchbG 1.44	6	1	16	16	16	
10⅛	8	FlightSf .06e	7	8	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅛
1⅜	11-16	Flock Ind		8	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
4⅛	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅞	9⅞	Flowers .44	6	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
16⅞	14⅞	FlukeJ	9	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
20	13¼	FlyDla Oil	7	96	17⅞	17½	17¼	—⅜
9⅞	7	FooteM .25e	12	2	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
32	28	Foote pf 2.20		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
8⅞	4	Forest City	8	4	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	125	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
4	1⅜	Franklin Rl		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	6⅞	FrankNu .36	5	11				
5⅞	3½	Friedm .24b	6	2	5	5	5	
10½	6⅞	Frigtmp .55t	6	19	8⅞	8	8⅞	+⅜
11⅞	7⅜	Frischs .30b	7	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
8⅜	5⅜	Frontler Air	6	21	6	6	6	
3⅜	1⅜	FrontAir wt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
		G						
8⅛	2	GRICp		40	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
1⅞	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	11	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	¾	GTI Corp		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	5	5	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
7⅛	4	Galaxy Cpl	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
11⅞	7	Garan .44a	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅞	1⅞	Garcia Corp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
5⅞	3	Garland Cp	3	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
10⅞	8⅞	GatesLrJet	3	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
6½	3	Genl Explor	9	26	5	4⅞	5	
4¾	1¼	G Housewar	5	70	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
2¼	⅝	Gen Recrat		8	1	1	1	+1-16
4⅛	1⅞	Gen Resrch	3	20	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	—⅛
3¾	1½	Genge Inc	5	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	5	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Geon Ind		10	1½	1½	1½	
6	2⅛	Gerber Scl	10	9	4⅞	4⅞	4	—⅛
17½	13⅝	GiantFd 1a	5	4	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
8⅞	3⅝	GiantYel .101	26	19	4⅞	4⅛	4½	—1-16
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅞	2½	Glasrock Pr		21	3⅞	3½	3⅝	
33⅞	26½	Glatfltr 1.52	5	5	28⅜	28	28	—⅛
5⅞	3⅛	GlenGer .16	39	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
13½	6⅞	GlenDls .44t	7	2	10½	10½	10½	
15½	10⅞	GlobeInd .60	4	32	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+1
15	9½	Glosser .30	5	1	10	10	10	
14⅞	8⅜	Gloucstr En	4	2	12	12	12	—⅛
7	3⅛	Glover .10e	3	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
16⅞	7¼	Golden Cycl	117	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
12	4⅞	GoldnW .27e	6	24	9⅛	8⅞	9	+½
1⅜		Goldfield Cp		11	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
4⅛	2	GoodLS .07r	67	30	2	2	2	—⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		29	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
4⅛	2⅝	GouldIT .14t	136	4	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
9	4⅞	GrandAu .20	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
7⅛	5	GrndCtl n.30	6	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
5¾	2⅞	GtAm Ind	3	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4½	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		150	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
37⅞	25⅞	GtLkCh .28	15	431	32½	32	32⅜	+⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Greenman	4	59	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
6½	4⅛	Greerfty .12	5	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7¼	4⅞	GREIT .40	4	5	5½	5½	5½	
12⅞	10	GrossTlc 1	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
10⅞	6⅜	GrowC .32b	8	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
¼	1-32	GulfMRlt wt		100	1-32	1-32	1-32	
10	4½	GulfRep Fin	6	33	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
7⅛	3¼	Glfstrm LD		29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		H						
10¾	6⅞	HallsMal .50	4	4	9⅛	9	9	
5⅞	3⅛	HampD .15a	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	HanvrSh .60	4	19	10	9½	9½	—⅛
21⅞	14⅞	Harland .48	10	4	17⅞	17	17⅛	—⅛
27	16⅞	Harmn .40b	5	13	21	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Hartfd Zdy		5	4⅞	4	4⅛	+⅛
14⅞	10	HartzM .15e	11	40	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Hasbro Ind	6	3	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
8⅛	6⅛	Hasting .40s	5	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
4⅛	3	HawaiA 10r	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12	5	Health Chm	14	153	10¼	9⅞	10	+¾
3½	1⅛	Heinick .05e	7	22	1⅝	1½	1½	+⅛
2⅛	1	Heitmn Mtg		1	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅝	8¼	HerMaj .72	5	4	16½	16½	16½	
4⅝	2⅛	HIGInc .151	23	23	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
7⅛	3¼	Highlnd Cap		5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+⅛
6⅜	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	5	11	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+⅛
10¾	5⅞	Hiptrnic .20	10	10	6	6	6	
2¼	1⅞	Hofmn Ind		2	2	2	2	—⅛
39¼	27½	HolngA 1.80	11	1	31	31	31	—6
3⅞	2	Holly Corp	5	57	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
34⅞	23⅞	HomeOA .50	7	1	24	24	24	—⅛
20	16⅝	HomeG 1	8	19	20½	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Horn Hardrt		1	6	6	6	—⅛
8¼	5¼	HospM .60e	22	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
5-16	1-16	HospMg wt		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14¼	11¼	HotelIn 1.40	10	51	13½	13⅛	13½	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	HousRon .30	4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
7⅞	4⅛	HouseVI .32	7	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
72⅛	32⅛	HouOilM .80	22	236	72	68⅞	72	+3¼
35	34⅜	HousOM wt		103	35¼	34½	35¼	+1½
22⅛	13	HowelC .40e	5	11	13⅛	13½	13½	
7⅞	3¼	Howell .15a	3	10	5¼	5	5	—⅛
37⅛	27⅛	HubelA 1.50	9	2	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
37	28⅞	HubelB 1.50	9	9	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+⅛
5⅞	3⅛	HuckMfg .20	17	5	4	4	4	—⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Hulson Gen		10	3½	3½	3½	
47⅞	32⅞	HudBO 1.40	9	2	34⅛	34	34⅛	+½
11⅞	6	Huffman .40a	4	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
3⅛	2	HuntHlt .05r	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23⅛	16⅞	HuskyO .80	5	16	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+⅛
5⅞	2	Hycel Inc	16	45	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
		I						
10¼	4⅛	ICMR .50t		41	4⅛	4¼	4¼	—¼
4⅛	3⅛	ISCFinl .30	15	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
8	4½	ImpCh .30e	5	8	4 13-16	4 13-16	4 13-16	—⅛
25⅛	20¼	ImpOilA .80	11	240	20½	20⅛	20¼	
20¼	8½	Incoterm A	13	13	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
47	41	IndplPL pf 4		z50	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+⅛
2¾	1⅛	Inflight Svc		5	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
3½	1½	Inolex Corp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
5⅛	3½	Instron .20		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		88	15-16	⅞	⅞	
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Integrt Res	4	15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Intrmedco	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
12⅞	5¼	IntAlum .50	6	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+¼
2½	1¼	Intl Banknot	8	59	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
23	14¼	IntCour .24	10	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
3⅛	1⅝	Int Foodsvc		7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
12⅛	8	IntGenln .70	4	7	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅛
3¾	1⅝	Int Proteins	18	70	3¼	3	3¼	+⅜
4¼	1¼	Int Stretch		4	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
25	25⅛	IntSyCon .25	9	5	27⅛	27	27	
15¼	9⅞	Interpool	8	9	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
12⅞	5	Interway Cp		2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
2½	1	Investm Fla		1	1	1	1	
15⅝	9¼	InvDivars A	7	10	13⅞	12⅞	13¼	+¼
3⅞	2⅞	InvDivers B	7	29	3⅛	3	3	
5⅛	2⅞	InvestRlt Tr		5	3	3	3	+⅛
9⅞	6⅜	IroqBrd .16		21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
6½	3⅜	Irvinind .16t	4	13	5	5	5	+¼
		J - K						
10½	7¼	Jacobs .70e	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8½	4½	Jamswy .111	4	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	4	3	3	3	3	
20⅛	8½	JohnPd .30	7	13	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Juniper Pet	7	50	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—¼
16⅞	8	KaisrInd .25	7	68	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅛
8⅞	4⅛	KaneMill wt		8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
54½	45	KnGE pf4.50		z10	53	53	53	
7⅞	4⅛	KapokT .20t	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅞	4⅞	KenwinS .34	4	1	6	6	6	
7⅞	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
22⅞	12⅞	Kewanee .72	8	57	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	
3⅜	1⅞	Key Co		2	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
7	5⅛	Keystind .30	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2	1⅛	KinArk Crp	7	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1⅛	King Optict		15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
11	6¼	KingRd 15e	9	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
8⅞	4⅛	Kingstip .20	5	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
13¼	8⅞	KirbyExp		72	13½	13⅛	13⅜	—⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Kit Mfg	33	4	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅛
6⅛	1⅛	KlearVu Ind	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
10⅞	4¼	Kleinerts		4	7	7	7	—⅛
21⅞	13⅞	KnickToy .15	9	114	21	20¾	21	
29⅞	18⅞	Kollmor .50	9	42	25⅛	25	25⅛	—¼
9⅞	6⅞	KuhnStr .10	4	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
		L						
4	2⅛	LSBInd .15t	4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		74	9-16	½	½	
4⅞	2¼	LaBarge .06	7	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	3⅞	LaMaur .20	7	1	4	4	4	
8½	5⅝	LaPoint .30e	13	4	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
11⅞	7	LafyRad .26	6	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	3	6	1 13-16	1⅜	1⅜	—1-16
10⅞	6⅞	LeaRon .26a	6	5	8	8	8	
17½	15	LeeEntr .52	10	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
5⅞	3	Lee Pharm		2	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+⅛
14	6⅛	LeighPr .60	5	47	10⅛	9⅞	10	—⅛
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		2	2	2	2	
7⅞	5⅛	LewisBF .24	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
13	5⅛	Liberty Fab	2	36	5⅞	4⅞	5	—⅛
7⅞	4	LilliAnn .22	6	25	5	5	5	
4⅞	2⅞	Lincoln Am	14	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11½	5½	Lloyds Elec	7	2	5½	5½	5½	
3	1⅛	Lodges .12e	4	8	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
19¼	13½	Lohmr .80a	7	1	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—⅛
8⅞	4⅞	LoewTbe wt		25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
3	1⅜	Logistic .02e		25	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
16⅞	9	LaGenSv .78	6	4	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+⅜
2¼	1⅞	Lynnwear		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
		M						
2⅞	1⅛	MDC Corp	27	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
26	11¾	MPBCp .80	8	12	25½	25⅜	25½	
4⅞	2⅞	Mamm Mrt	9	81	3⅞	3¼	3½	+⅛
4⅞	3⅝	ManhLte .24	7	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5½	3⅜	MansfT .02r		20	4	4	4	
2	⅞	Marinduq B	100	10	1	1	1	
26⅞	18	MarkCH .28	6	26	22⅜	22½	22⅝	—⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Marlene Ind	3	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
6	2⅜	Marshall Fd		7	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
8½	4⅞	Marshal Ind	4	5	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
22¼	18⅞	MartPr .50e	6	37	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+⅛
10½	6⅝	Masind .40a	4	4	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+
12⅛	4⅞	MaterRe .24	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
7⅞	4	MaulBro .14b	7	1	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
1⅞		McCrowt n		6	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
5⅛	2⅛	McCulO .211	33	74	3⅛	3	3	
19½	13⅞	McDonh .20	5	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
14	6⅞	McIntsh .70	6	14	13¼	12⅞	13	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
8	5⅞	Medalst .44	5	49	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
3⅞	15-16	Medaln Grp		93	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Medenco .12	5	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
8⅛	2½	MedReld Cp	5	20	8	7⅞	8	
19½	14⅛	MediaGn .40	8	10	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
17	7⅞	Megolmf .20	5	53	14½	14	14⅛	+⅛
16⅞	11½	MEMCo 1	6	2	15½	15½	15½	
2⅛	⅞	Mercantl Ird		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¼	9⅞	Metex .15e	4	7	11⅛	11	11	—¼
3⅞	1¼	Mich Genl	4	28	3⅛	3	3	
14½	9⅞	MichSugar 1	4	6	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅛
15⅞	10	MidlGls .24b	5	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	—⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Miller H		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
20	13¾	MillerWo .40	7	21	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	7	25	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
2⅛	⅞	Mission IT		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
41⅞	24¼	MitchlE	10	318	37¼	35	37⅜	—
4⅞	3½	MiteCp .20	5	28	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
7⅞	4	Modern Md	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
23½	6⅛	Motycrp wt		69	22⅝	22	22¼	+⅜
13¼	8⅞	Moog .60	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	3⅝	MtgGth .46e		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	MortonS .32	4	2	6	6	6	
2⅜	1	Movielab	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
		N						
7	3⅞	Napco .12e	7	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	NardaM .20	44	3	3½	3½	3½	
25	12¾	Nat CSS .20	8	11	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
2⅛	⅛	NatHlth Enl	8	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅝	⅛	NatInd wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	1⅜	NKinney Cp		17	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
12	6	Nat Paragn.20	4	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
13	7	Nat Patent	54	82	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
4⅞	2½	Nat Spinng		5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
3½	1⅞	Nat System	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅛	10⅛	NatwHo .32	8	13	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+¼
2⅛	1¼	NestLM .10e		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24½	22¼	NENuclr .40	10	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
14	10½	NHamp .50e	8	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
1¼	½	New Idria.04e	7	26	1¼	1	1¼	+¼
25	15⅞	NMex Ariz	37	3	19⅞	19	19⅛	+⅛
16⅞	10¼	NProc .80e	9	54	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
17⅞	11½	NYTimes .60	11	11	13⅜	13	13	
24¾	14	Newcor 1b	5	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+¼
16¼	12¼	NiagFSv .56	4	3	12½	12⅜	12½	
4	2¼	Nichols SE.27t	4	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
5	2⅜	Noel Indust	3	7	2½	2⅜	2½	
12⅞	3⅛	Nolex Cp	29	17	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Nortek .04	6	7	3	3	3	+⅛
13⅞	8	NorAmR .10	9	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
9¾	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	9	52	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—⅛
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat	19	4	4	4	4	—⅛
		O						
15⅝	6⅞	OakwdHom .06r	4	4	9⅛	9	9	
21	16½	Offshore Co	3	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
35⅞	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	18	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+⅜
12¼	6⅜	OhSealy .40	7	1	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	14	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
51	33	OOklep Cop	12	z300	38	38	38	
3⅛	1⅛	Originala		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	4	OrioleHo .16l		2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
2⅞	1	Ormand Ind	17	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
7⅞	3¼	Outdr Sport	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅞	6¼	OverhDr .50	9	20	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2⅜	OzarkA .05e	7	43	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
		P - Q						
3½	1½	P&F Indust		25	1⅝	1½	1½	
1⅞	7-16	PSAInc wt		2	7-16	7-16	7-15	—1-16
18⅞	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		9	17½	17⅛	17½	—⅛
16⅛	14⅞	PGE pf. 1.37		2	15½	15⅛	15½	—⅛
15¼	12½	PGRd pf1.25		7	15	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅛	13	PGPfA 1.25		1	14	14	14	—⅛
14⅞	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
29⅞	24⅞	P 10.15pf2.54		42	28⅞	28	23	—
30⅞	26⅞	P 10.45pf2.62		5	28⅞	28½	28⅝	—⅛
13⅞	14⅞	PG 4.5pf1.12		20	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
29	24⅞	PG 9.4pf2.37		21	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	
24	21⅞	PG 8.2pf2.05		13	23½	23⅛	23½	—⅛
23½	20⅞	PGE8pf 2		5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
3⅞	20⅞	PG 7.8pR.96		4	23	21⅞	22⅛	
24⅛	21⅞	PG 8.1pf2.04		39	24	23	23⅛	—⅛
51½	44	PacLt pf4.50		z1000	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	+⅛
55⅞	45⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z300	52⅞	52	52	—3⅜
18⅞	14⅞	PNwTel 1.32	1	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
60	52	PacPLpf 5		z50	59	59	59	+1
33½	22¼	PallCorp .40	11	38	25½	25¼	25¼	
2½	1⅛	Palomr Finl	17	1	1½	1½	1½	
7⅛	4	Pandl Bradf	3	2	4½	4⅛	4½	
8⅞	4⅛	ParaPk .20a	4	4	5	4¾	5	+⅛
3⅝	1⅜	ParkEl .10e		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
26¼	18	ParsonsR .80	5	40	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—1
5	3⅛	Patagonia		15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
7⅛	3¼	PatoG wt	14	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20a	11	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
5¼	4½	Pemcor	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅜	6⅞	PenEnM .60	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
7	3⅝	PECo .48t	5	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
12½	9⅞	PenRIE 1.15	7	5	12	12	12	
1½	¼	Pentron Ind	6	11	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
25½	19⅞	PepBoys 1b	5	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
15⅞	11	PepCom .60	3	6	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
8⅛	4⅞	PerinlCp .30	3	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PerlecCmp	7	23	6⅛	6	6	—¼
13⅞	6¼	Petro Lewis	14	15	12⅞	12½	12½	
8⅞	5⅞	PhilLD .34e	4	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅞	7½	PicNPay .20	6	3	8	8	8	
4⅛	1⅞	Piedmgnt In	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
2⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	3	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅞	14⅞	PitDeM 1.20a	6	11	21⅞	21	21⅛	—⅜
42½	29⅞	Pittway .90	9	4	29⅞	29½	29½	—⅜
10⅛	6¼	Plant Ind		31	8¼	8	8	—⅛
23	15⅞	Plantrnc .12	13	7	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	—⅛
4½	2⅛	PlyGem .51t	8	1	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+⅛
4½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		4	3	3	3	—⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .291	8	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3½	Prairie Oil	13	1	6½	6½	6½	
14¼	10	PrattLmb 1	6	4	14	13⅞	14	+⅜
25¼	19⅞	Prenila 1.12	11	11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
20⅞	6	Presley Cos	12	63	9⅜	9⅛	9½	
18½	13⅞	Preston .70	10	8	14¼	13¾	14¼	+½
11¼	8⅛	PrpCT 1.19e	9	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE .15e		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
5	2⅞	PrudBdg .24	4	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7	2¼	Pulte Hmes	7	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5	2⅛	PuntaGrd Is	9	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
		R						
8⅞	4⅞	RB Ind	5	5	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	
2⅞	1¼	REDM Cp	6	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
1⅞	1¼	RETInc Fd		4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
3	1½	RPS Prod	25	1	1½	1½	1½	
2½	1⅜	RSC Indust	8	45	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
10⅞	5	RLC Corp.06e	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
17⅞	7	ReganB .15e	4	10	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
22¼	13½	Renchrs Ex	23	45	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	—½
19⅞	12½	RangrO Can	50	6	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+⅛
16⅞	10⅞	Ransbrg .80	5	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
1⅞	⅞	RapdAm wt		14	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		33	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
25	13⅛	RaymPr .40	27	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+¼
18	14¼	RealEst 1.48	13	2	16	16	16	—⅛
10¼	5½	RitincT .75e		4	10	10	10	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅞	8½	Regal B .40	10	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
1⅞	⅞	RelGrp wt		227	1⅜	1½	1½	
12¼	11¼	RemAr .80a	6	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
18⅞	13⅞	ReschCtl .08	12	36	14⅞	14¼	14½	—⅛
24¼	14	Resistflx .50	7	7	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
10¼	2	ResrtsIntl A	19	1467	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+1⅛
17⅞	2⅞	ResrtsIntl B	32	139	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+2¼
2⅞	1	RestAssoc		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼	2⅛	RibletProd	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Richton .18e	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
37½	28⅛	RioAlgm 1	14	1	30½	30½	30½	+½
21¼	6½	RisdonM .24	9	34	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—¼
25⅛	15½	Robintech		20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅞	8⅛	Rockway .96	7	1	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	—⅛
4¼	2⅞	Rocor Intl	15	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅛	8¼	Rogers Corp		12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅞	2½	Rossmor Cp		3	5	5	5	
5	3	Ruddick Cp.12e	5	10	4½	4½	4½	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10	7⅛	Russell Cp.40	4	32	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	—⅜
10	5⅞	RustCft .40	6	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
25⅞	15⅞	RyanH .43	11	99	18⅞	18	18⅞	+⅝
		S						
7⅞	5⅛	SGLIn .16r	7	44	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+1
3⅛	1⅛	SMD Ind	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅞	4⅛	SSPInd .24	25	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
12½	7¼	STPCp .60	12	92	12	11⅞	12	
8	3½	SaffranSy A	5	3	6	5¾	6	+¼
15⅞	8⅞	Salem .89t	4	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
10	6½	SCarlo 1.26e		10	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
86	71	SDgo pf 7.80		z400	86	85	86	+3
29⅞	26	SDgo pf 2.68		3	28¼	28	28	—¼
9	3½	SanFr RE		1	7½	7½	7½	
3⅛	1⅞	Sargent Ind	6	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
27	21	Sargt pf 2.25		z50	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Saturn Airw	4	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
10⅞	5⅛	SaundrL .24	5	13	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
9⅛	4⅞	ScheIbe .56	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
8½	6⅞	Schenult .60	4	2	8	8	8	+⅛
6	2⅛	Schiller Ind	38	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	5¼	Schrader .30	8	26	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
3⅞	1¼	SciMat .09e	14	14	1⅞	1½	1½	
19⅞	10¼	SciAtlan'a	15	23	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+⅛
26¼	20¾	Scopeln .25e	4	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
21⅞	12⅞	Scurry Rain	12	10	19½	18⅞	19½	+1⅛
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	13	6	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
1¼	½	Seaport Cp	2	3	15-16	15-16	15-16	+⅛
9⅞	7⅛	SeasnAll .30	8	72	9⅞	9	9⅞	+⅛
4	13-16	SecMtg Inv		74	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
8¼	4⅛	SelasCp .22e	8	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2	11-16	Sel am Asso		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
6⅛	4	Semtch .18t		4	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
6⅛	3½	Servisco .30	8	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4⅛	2⅛	Shaers .15e	5	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
14½	10⅝	SharonStl 1	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	3	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2	Shelter Res		27	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
7⅞	3⅛	ShndCp .24t	4	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
33	20½	Shnendh Oil	30	21	22½	22¼	22¼	
3⅞	1⅛	Shopwell In	18	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	4	13⅛	13	13	+⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Sierrcin .20	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Sigma .20e	5	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6⅛	3½	Silo Inc	4	50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1½	Simplex Ind		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12	7⅞	SkyCity .15r	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4⅛	1⅞	Solitron		14	2	2	2	
13	6⅞	Sonder Brdc	4	10	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅛
22⅞	12⅞	Soundsn .40	6	13	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+⅛
13¾	11⅞	SC4.2pf 1.06		8	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
14	11⅞	SC4.3pf 1.08		7	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
14¼	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19		2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
18	15⅞	SC5.8pf 1.45		2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
17	14¼	SC5.2pf 1.30		13	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+⅛
28⅞	24⅞	SC9.2pf 2.30		24	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
26⅞	23⅞	SC8.8pf 2.21		8	25½	25⅛	25½	+⅛
20	9	SwstAir .06e	5	29	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+⅛
3⅞	2⅛	SwtGFir .10	5		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6¼	2⅞	Spectro .12t	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
8½	3¼	Spencer .08e	7	38	4¼	4	4⅛	—⅛
7¼	4⅞	Splentex .48	5	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7¾	4½	StdCont .14r	3	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17⅞	13½	StdCoosa .90	4	12	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
4⅛	2⅞	StdMetl .50t	7	25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14¼	9	StdMotA .48	5	8	12⅛	11⅞	12	+⅛
9¼	3¼	StdPac Corp	6	156	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+½
26¼	15½	StdProd 1.20	4	4	22	22	22	
27⅞	21¾	StdShrs .40r		6	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
15	8⅞	Stange .12	21	2	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	Stardust Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19	11½	StarrtHo .30	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Steelmt .22r	4	22	7⅞	7¼	7¼	—½
19⅞	12	StepnCh .52	7	10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
2⅛	13-16	Strl Elctr	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	1⅞	StrlExt .10	10	1	2	2	2	
10½	6⅞	StrutW .10	7	72	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
7⅞	6	SuAnn .36	7	10	6	6	6	—⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Sunair .45	6	6	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+⅛
16⅞	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	6	19	13⅞	13	13⅞	+⅛
14⅞	8⅞	SupFdSv .32	9	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Subrcr .10	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	4	SupIndI .12b	6	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
10¼	6½	Susquhan pf		15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
7	4⅞	Synaloy .20b	4	6	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	
36¼	20⅞	Synix .50	10	562	22⅞	22½	22½	
19⅞	12⅞	SyscoCp .28	6	5	13⅞	13⅛	13½	—⅛
10⅞	5⅜	Systm Eng	333	23	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
		T						
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc		10	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+⅛
15¼	10½	Tandy Brnd	5	47	12⅞	12⅜	13¼	+⅜
20⅛	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
1½	⅝	Tch Sym	75	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
5	2⅛	Tchcl Opr		2	2½	2½	2½	
3⅞	1⅜	Tchcl Tap	4	13	3	3	3	
5¼	2⅞	Tchtrl .14	3	13	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	—⅛
19⅞	15⅞	TlonR .20a	14	6	16¼	16	16¼	—¼
⅜	⅛	TlxCp wt		30	¼	3-16	¼	+1-16
7⅛	2⅛	Tnna Corp	8	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	4⅞	Tnnco wt		35	6⅞	6⅞	6½	
21½	10½	Tradyn Inc	57	28	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
13½	9	TrraC .60a	5	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
5½	2⅞	Txstar .22t	6	42	4½	4¼	4⅛	
1½	⅛	Thor Cp		50	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅞	2¼	Thorof Mkt	30	15	3	3	3	
3½	1½	ThrD Dpt	4	1	3	3	3	—⅛
9	6¼	Thriftmt A		2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	4	6	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
18⅞	11⅞	Tokhim .60	6	10	17¼	16½	16⅞	—¼
49	43	TolEd pf4.55		z300	48½	48	48½	+1
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z70	105⅞	105½	105⅞	+⅝
9⅞	6⅞	ToppsGu .28	6	1	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
13⅞	8⅞	TorInCp .60	8	2	11	11	11	—⅛
8¼	4⅞	TotalPt NA	7	6	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
3 5-16	1 5-16	TotalPt wt		20	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16	+1-16
16⅞	10⅞	Total pf .70		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Town Cntry		6	2	2	2	
3⅞	1⅞	Trans Lux		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Treadway .16t		3	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
15⅞	10	TriStMtr .80	5	1	10	10	10	—⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Trico Ind.05e	7	9	6	5⅞	6	
4¼	2⅛	TubosM .22e	2	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+1-16
5⅛	3	TwinFair	7	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	
		U - V						
19⅛	14⅞	U&I 1.20a	3	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
5⅛	3	UIPCp .16	6	37	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅞	3⅞	UVInd wt		17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	16	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
4	1⅞	UnimaxG pf		4	3½	3½	3½	
11⅞	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	7	24	10⅞	10½	10⅞	—½
5⅞	3½	Un Asbestos	5	30	3 11-16	3 9-16	3 9-16	—⅛
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		12	½	½	½	
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods		101	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	½	UnNat Corp		3	⅝	9-16	⅝	
4⅛	2	UNatCp pf		3	2¼	2	2	
7⅞	3⅛	UPlace Dy		12	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
7⅛	5⅛	USBan Trst		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
7⅛	5⅛	UnRltT .93e	12	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5½	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	21	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅞	1⅞	US Radium		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
13½	7	USRbR .95e	7	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
15⅞	7⅛	UnityBuy S	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3	2	UnivClg .05	4	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅞	⅜	Univ Contnr		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
13⅞	4¼	UnivRs .08e	13	116	12½	11⅞	12	—⅛
10⅞	6¼	UnivRuo .44	4	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
9⅞	6⅛	ValleSt .62t	7	3	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
13⅞	8⅞	Valmac .70	2	4	10¼	10	10⅛	+⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2¼	1½	VLDvC .02e		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅞	5¼	VanDorn .44	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
13¼	6½	Veecolns .32	8	8	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
5	1⅜	Verit Ind	5	3	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	—⅛
32¼	14⅞	VermtA .40b	9	7	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Vernitron	7	24	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
2⅞	1	Vertipil Inc	14	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	2⅛	Vasely Co	19	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3⅞	2⅞	VisualGr	6	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
12⅛	7⅞	Voplex .68		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Vulcan Corp	8	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11¼	6⅛	Vulcinc .36	3	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
		W - X - Y - Z						
6	2⅛	WTC Inc .10	23	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
21¼	15½	WUIInc .80	6	12	18	17¾	18	+¼
9⅞	3⅞	Wabash .10a	6	24	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Wackniht .40	5	13	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
4¼	2¼	Walnoco Oil	9	2	4	4	4	+1-16
24⅞	14¼	WalcoN .50b	6	2	19½	19¼	19½	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WallacS .20e	5	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20	10¼	WangLb .12	12	17	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
15⅞	9⅞	WangLB .22	9	32	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	WardFds wt		4	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
7⅛	3	WarC pfC.05		11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
21½	14¼	WRIT 1.76	14	8	21½	21½	21½	
6	2⅜	Walsco .20	11	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅛	1⅜	Weiman Co	9	5	2	2	2	—⅛
6⅛	3¼	Wellco .25	6	10	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
11⅞	7¼	WestChP .40	6	2	9	9	9	
11⅞	9⅛	Westats Ph	19	322	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
8	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	12	34	8⅛	8	8	
9¼	6¼	WstFlnl .15a	3	69	6⅞	6⅝	6½	
1½	¼	WstPacl wt		51	¼	¼	¼	
9⅛	6⅞	Whippny .60	7	3	7	7	7	—⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .40	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt		14	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	6	23	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
2	1¼	Wilcx G		37	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
9⅞	6½	Wnthous .30	7	4	7	7	7	+⅛
4¼	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
3½	1⅞	Wolf HowB		10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
5⅛	3	Wood Inl		9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Worcest Cft	10	8	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
12⅞	6¼	WorkWr .60	6	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
1⅛	⅜	Wright Har	9	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6⅞	3⅞	WylaLab .28	6	8	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15a	6	15	9	8⅞	9	+¼
12	9½	WynnBn .50a	12	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
20⅞	12	Xonics Inc	17	35	16⅞	16½	16⅞	—⅛
12	4½	Zimmer .05e	9	35	7⅞	6⅞	7	+⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Currency Rates

October 20, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.5470	4.1990	105.185*	51.33*	29.36y	—	6.8420*	104.48*	42.905*
Brussels (c)	37.15	61.36	15.381	7.505	4.292	14.62	—	15.277	6.2725
Frankfurt	2.4185	3.9849	—	48.67*	2.784x	95.03*	6.497*	99.17*	40.76*
London (2)	1.6467	—	3.98075	8.17	1427.5	4.1970	61.225	4.01375	9.7585
Milan	868.75	1432.60	358.90	175.16	—	341.18	23.330	356.33	146.32
Paris	4.9650	8.1767b	206.025*	—	5.71625x	194.908*	13.3325*	203.750*	83.600*
Zurich	2.4400	4.0167	100.80*	49.12*	0.2607*	95.85*	6.54*	—	41.0*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.94175; Escudo: 31.35; Israeli £: 8.40, Peseta: 68.085; Schilling: 17.29; Sw. krona: 4.26975; Yen: 292.20; Belgian financial franc: 38.00; Canadian $: 1.0280; Hong Kong $: 4.8540

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000

(2) Amounts needed to buy one pound

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	103¼	104¼
Ashland 8-87	98	99
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103½	104½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	103¼	104¼
BFCE 8¾-83	101	102
B.N.P 9½-81	104¾	105¾
Bras Can 9¾-82	102½	103½
British Gas 9-81	102	103
Broken Hill 9½-81	104¼	105¼
Carrier 8-87	96	97
Charbogas 8⅝-81	100	101
CNE 9¼-85	101¾	102¾
CN Refine 10-88/8	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	95½	96½
Conoco 8-86	101¼	102¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	101	102
Cut Ham 8-87	96¼	97¼
Denmark 7½-90	87¼	88¼
Dow Corn 8½-86	102½	103½
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
EEC 8¼-82	100	100¾
ECS 8⅝-81	102	103
ECS 9¼-86	102	103
EIB 9½-85	104¼	105¼
Erap 9¾-85	103	104
Esso 8-86 Nov	101¼	102¼
Eurofima 8½-83	101½	102½
First Chic 7-80	99¼	100¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	103½	105
Gould 9¾-83	104¼	105¼
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	103¾	104¾
Haas 8¼-86	102¾	103¾
Home Oil 9½-86	102¾	103¾
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103	104
Intl Util 8¼-82	100¼	101¼
ISE Canada 9-82	103	104
Manitoba 8¾-83	103	104
Michelin 9¼-86	101¼	102¼
Modo 9½-83	102	103
Montreal 9¾-81	103¼	104¼
Montreal 9¼-83	102¾	103¾
Motorola 8-87	100½	101½
Nac Finar. 10-81	102¾	103½
NatWest 9-86	99¼	100¼
New Brunsw 9-83	103¼	104¼
N Zealand 9¼-82	103½	104½
N Zealand 8½-83	101½	102½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	94½	95½
Norpipes 9¼-86	102½	103½
NorskHydr 9¾-85	104½	105½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	101	102
Norway 9-80	104½	105½
Norway 8½-81	103¼	104
Occidental 9¾-83	102¾	103¾
Ontario 9-83	104	105
Oslo 9-88	101	102
Ofls-Elev 8¾-85	102	103½
Pac Light 9¼-81	104	105
Pennwalt 8-87	98¼	99¼
QuebProv 8½-81	102¾	103¾
QuebProv 9-83	102¾	103¾
QuebProv 7½-88	93¾	94¾
Ralston 7¾-87	97¾	98¾
ReadBates 9½-81	101¾	102¾
Sandvik 9½-86	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	95½	96½
Seagram 9-83	104¼	105¼
SFE 9-83	101	102
Shell 8-86	101½	102¼
Shell 7½-87	96¾	97¾
SNCF 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
St Ind 8¼-80	102¾	103¾
St Ind 8½-88	103	104
S Handels 9¾-86	103	104
Tenneco 7½-79	100¼	101¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	95¾	96¾
Textron 7¾-87	95¼	96¼
Transocean 8-86	100¾	101¾
Transocean 7½-87	97½	98½
Union Oil 7-79	100¾	101¾
Union Oil 7½-87	97	98
Utah 8-87	99½	100½
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾
Carnation 4-88	83	85
Chevron 5-88	111	113
Chrysler 4¾-88	62	64
Chrysler 5-88	65½	67½
Cont Tel 5½-88	80½	82½
Comm In 6¼-88	94½	96½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	86	88
EastKodak 4½-88	103	105
Econ Lab 4¾-87	79½	81½
Firestone 5-88	89	91
Ford 6-86	94½	96½
Ford 5-88	86	88
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4¾-82	88½	90½
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	78½	80½
Gould 5-87	98½	100½
Gulf West 5-88	90	92
Honeywell 6-86	81½	83½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	87½	89½
ITT 4¾-87	79	81
Komatsu 7¼-90	102	103½
Matsushita 6¼-90	109½	111
Mitsui 7¼-90	101½	103
McDerm 4¾-87	152	154
Morgan JP 4¼-87	110	112
Nabisco 5¼-88	93	95
Owens Ill 4½-87	104	106
Penney JC 4½-87	83½	85½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	92	94
P.C.A. 5-8*	79	81
Revlon 4⅞-83	124½	126½
Revlon 4⅞-87	107	109
Sperry 4¼-88	96	98
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	79	81
UnCarb 4¾-82	106	108
WarnLam 4½-87	87	89
WarnLam 4½-88	82½	84½
Xerox 5-88	77	79

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	83	85
Ashland 5-88	82½	84½
Beatrice 6¼-91	111	113
Beatrice 4½-92	98½	100½
Borden 6¾-91	112½	114½
Borden 5-92	101	103
BroadHale 4¾-87	79	81

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	101.42	93.14	104.53
Previous	101.42	93.12	104.48

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Oct. 20, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	4½	5½
AID Inc	7	7¾
AVM Cp	1	1½
Addisn W	5⅞	6⅞
Adv Ros	2½	2½
Alberts	6¼	7
Alico Inc	9	9½
Allers Ph	23¼	24
Allyn Bac	7⅛	7⅞
AEbl	2½	2⅞
Am Exp	38	38½
VaCM Finl	9¾	10⅛
Va Furn	2⅛	3
A M cro	6¼	6¾
Am Telev	18	18½
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amtr Dv	⅝	1⅛
Anadite	5⅛	5¾
Anheus B	27¾	27⅞
Ard May	1⅛	1⅞
ArkWtG	24	24⅜
AsCC Bot	13	13¾
AtlGas Lt	13¾	14⅛
Baird At	3⅞	3⅞
Bang Hy	14⅞	14⅞
Bkam Rlt	6¼	6¾
Bassett F	17¼	18
Bayls Mk	8¼	8¾
Beeline F	5¾	6¼
Betz Lab	35	35¾
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	31½	33
Blychr	⅝	1⅛
Bick Hills	19⅜	20⅜
Bonza Int	2⅜	3
Braden	7	7½
Brinks	7⅛	8¼
Brks Sca	17¾	18½
Brwning	3⅞	4⅛
Buckb M	4⅛	4⅝
BuckeyeIn	7⅞	8¼
Burn		
CalWSv	30	31½
Campl Ch	3⅜	4
Conrad H	V	
Cap Swst	4	4⅜
Capin Air	1⅞	2⅛
Cap Tec	1⅞	2⅛
Care Cp	3⅛	3⅜
CenVt PS	14⅞	15¼
Chm Lea	10¼	11¼
Chesa Ut	11¼	12¼
Chl Brds	58½	60½
Chitn Cp	5⅛	5⅞
ChrisSe	110	114
Circle F	4½	5¼
CitznUt A	37	37½
CitznUt B	29⅞	30bm
Clark Mf	30½	31½
Clow Cp	6	6½
Colu Vent	⅜	1½
Com Cir	11¼	12
Coml Sh	20½	22
Comw Pa	28	28½
Con Pap	28⅞	29⅞
Craw Co	9¼	10
Cross Co	16⅞	17½
Cultr Fed	1⅞	2¼
Danly M	8	9
Data Dgn	5	5⅜
Data 100	8¼	8⅞
Davt	plec n 27½	2
Decor In	12¾	
Felhwuoll	4⅛	4½
DeLux C	21¼	22
Det CanT	12½	13¾
Det IntBr	29⅞	30¾
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	14½	15⅛
Dbn Cru	17¾	18½
Docutel	5	5⅛
Dollar G	8	8⅞
Dorch G	9¼	9½
Doyle DB	14	14⅛
DunkuSD	5½	5⅞
Dur ron	12½	13¼
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	26⅞	26⅞
ElPas El	11⅛	11½
Elbe Syst	1⅞	2
Elder Be	6¼	7
Elec Nucl	4½	5¼
Elec Mod	1⅜	2
Energy C	20½	21¼
Enhwistl	6	6½
Equty Oil	26⅞	27¼
Ethan Al	17¼	18½
Fab Tek	⅜	1
FidUn Lf	19⅝	20¼
Fingrht	4⅞	5
FtBkSys	40¼	41
Fst Bost	21	21¾
FtEmpSt	7¼	7⅞
FtWnFn	2	2¼
Flckngr	11¼	11¾
Fla WatU	⅜	¾
Forest O	18⅞	19⅞
Fmnigll	½	1
Folomat	10¼	10⅞
Frkln Cp	5⅞	6
Frnkln El	9¼	9⅞
Ernd Ice	18	18⅞
Gen RlEs	3¼	4⅛
G Reinsr	182	192
Gov EF n	9	9⅞
Graph Co	15½	16⅛
Green Mt	11⅞	12⅛
Gray Adv	12¾	13
Gulf Intst	13	13½
Gyrodn	2⅞	3½
Harper R	7⅞	7⅞
Harlf NC	11½	12
Henred F	17	17⅝
Holobm	1⅝	2
Hoover	10⅞	11⅛
Horiz Res	½	1½
Huds Pap	26⅞	27⅞
Hyatt Cp	5⅞	6⅛
Hyatt Int	3⅞	4⅛
Ind Nuclr	3	3⅝
Infra Iod	1⅞	2¼
Intel Cp	58	59½
Interc En	8⅞	9⅜
Intrmk In	2⅞	3¼
Intrmt G	15¼	15⅞
InBk Wsh	3⅞	3⅞
IaSou Ut	23⅞	24⅛
Jamsby	11¼	12
Jiffy Fds	⅜	1⅛
Joslyn M	14⅞	15½
Kalsr Stl	32¼	33¼
KalsSti pf	17⅞	18⅛
Kalvar	1½	1⅞
Kaman A	17¼	18
Kamog A	5⅞	6⅝
Kate Gre	⅜	⅜
Kaysam	2½	3
Kear Tr	6⅞	7⅛
Kelly Svc	16⅞	17½
Keoff Ess	10	11½
Keve Flb	13¼	13⅞
Key CosF	6⅞	7⅞
Keys Int	17¼	18
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	16½	17½
Lance In	20¼	21½
Land Res	⅜	1⅛
Lane Co	19¼	20¼
Lin Bcast	14⅛	14½
Los Elrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	14	14½
Mal Rlty	9-16	⅜
Malbcrt	40½	41½
Manor C	3⅞	4⅛
Maul LP	11	11½
McCorm	37¼	U18
Measur	11¼	11¾
Medtrn	23¼	24
Merid In	1⅜	2
Midlsx W	15¼	16½
Midld Ca	2½	24
M dl Bks	20⅞	21¾
Midw Gt	13¾	14⅞
Millipr	25⅞	26¼
Miner In	1⅛	1⅞
Minn Gas	22¼	22¾
MissVl G	14	15
Monf coll	4⅜	4⅞
Moore S	11⅞	12⅞
Moore P	7	8
Morg Ras	1⅛	1⅞
Mostek	19	19⅝
Motch M	4⅞	5½
Mot Club	2⅞	2⅞
Mueller	13¾	14⅛
Narag Co	7¼	8
Nat G&O	12	12¾
Nat Lib	5	5⅛
N SecRsh	4	4½
Natnw RI	4	5
NJNat G	13	13⅞
Nielsn A	21¼	21⅞
Nielsn B	21½	22
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOI un	28	28⅞
Nortrp Kl	19	19½
NW NatG	9⅞	9⅞
NW PuSv	18⅞	18⅞
Noxel Cp	14	14½
Og Ivy M	25½	26¼
Ohio Ferr	17	18
Ormont	7⅞	7⅞
Otter TP	19⅞	20⅞
Over NA	4¼	4⅞
Pabst Br	22⅞	23⅛
PacGa R	23	23⅜
Pakco	⅜	1⅛
Parks H	3⅛	3⅞
Pauley P	5⅞	6½
Pearl Mf	11¼	12¼
Pa Enter	16½	17
PnzlOff B	14⅞	14⅞
Lepal BW	10⅞	10⅞
Petrsn H	11	11⅞
Petrolit	40	40⅛
Pettibon	22	23
Piedmt A	4	4½
Pinkrtn	35½	36¼
Pion HIB	19⅞	19⅞
Pistilio	2½	3½
Possis Cp	1⅜	1⅞
Progrp	1⅜	1⅞
PubS NC	11⅜	11¾
P Bennet	19	19¾
PutD Cap	5⅞	6⅛
Qual Inns	2¼	2⅞
Ragen Pr	1⅜	1⅞
Rahall C	7¼	7¾
Raych Cp	108	113
Raymnd	11¼	12¼
Recog Eq	7¾	8¼
Read Ex	39½	40¼
Rob n M	15¼	16¼
Roselon	4	4½
Rouse	4¼	4½
Rus Stov	15	15¾
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1½	1⅞
Scripps H	28	30
Sels Delt	1½	1⅞
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅞
Seven U	34¼	35½
Shaw Cp	20¼	21½
Snap Tls	33	34
SolidSt Sc	9	10
S CalWat	12½	13¼
SwGs Cp	16⅞	16⅞
SwEl Sv	15	17
Standyn	18⅞	18⅞
Std Regis	17½	18¼
Stan HPd	15¼	16¼
Tech Pub	12½	3¼
Tecum P	42	44
Tennant	26	28
Tiffny Co	8⅛	8⅞
ToscoCp	4⅞	4⅞
Transo O	11¾	12¼
Trico Pd	30	31
Trim OG	2⅞	3
Tymshr	17½	18¼
US Surg	9⅞	10⅞
Tyson F	13	13⅞
Un McGll	11¼	12¼
US TrkLs	13⅞	13⅞
UVa Bks	16⅞	16⅞
UpPen P	19¼	20
Valley Gs	10⅞	11¼
VanD Alr	9¼	10
Vance S	4⅞	4⅞
Velcro	6½	6⅞
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	18¼	19¼
Wads Pu	8	8½
Wsh NG	13⅞	14½
Webb Re	8¼	9
Weco Dvl	3⅞	4⅛
Weight W	6⅛	6½
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Welling M	6½	7
Well Gar	4	4⅞
Welsbch	3	3⅞
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	1½
Westmd	55½	56¼
Wdwrd L	24¼	24⅞
Wright W	3⅞	4⅛
ZionUt B	21¾	22⅞

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(Société Anonyme Luxembourg)

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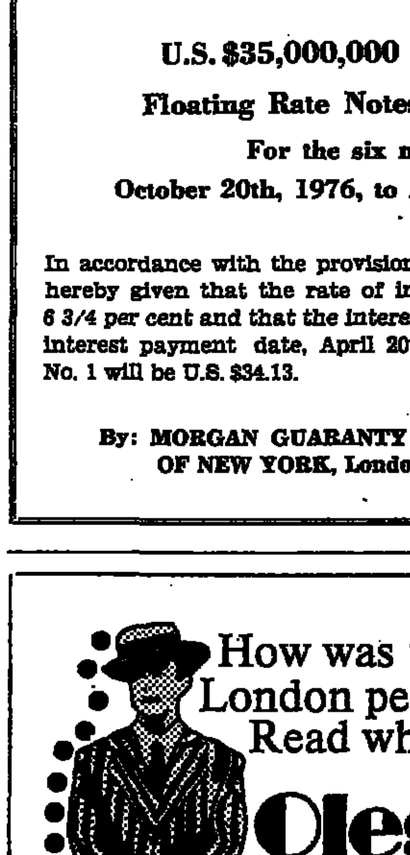
Floating Rate Notes Due 1981

For the six months

October 20th, 1976, to April 20th, 1977.

In accordance with the provisions of the notice, notice is hereby given that the rate of interest has been fixed at 6 3/4 per cent and that the interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, April 20th, 1977, against coupon No. 1 will be U.S. $34.13.

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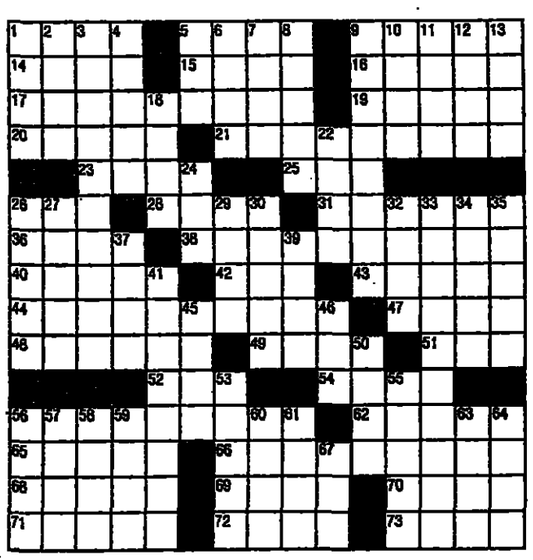
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Newspaper edition
5 Wallach and Whitney
9 Mystery writers' award
14 "—— a man with . . ."
15 Ballet skirt
16 Cloth
17 Something old
19 Vatican tribunal
20 Stage direction
21 Something New
23 Actor Alda
25 Besides, in the boondocks
26 Short-wave buff
28 Denomination
31 Frees
36 Knievel
38 Showy
40 Forty- ——
42 Term-paper grade: Abbr.
43 Had flu symptoms
44 St. Patrick's et al.
47 Tonic-drink nut
48 Store fodder
49 Diamonds, e.g.
51 Org. of W.W. II
52 "——monkey's uncle!"
54 African weight
56 Something Old
62 Took notice
65 Bernhardt
66 Something New
68 Pooh creator
69 Skinner of stage
70 Coup d'——
71 —— a fox
72 Pets
73 —— est percipi

DOWN

1 Bowl of cherries, in song
2 To —— (unanimously)
3 Something Old and New
4 Waters
5 W.W. II area
6 Moth variety
7 Gossip-column tidbit
8 Like a bubble bath
9 Time-saving words
10 Sullen
11 Encircle
12 Inter ——
13 Use a pipecleaner
18 Gershwin et al.
22 Pinball sign
24 Court need
26 Therefore
27 Of birds
29 Loire feeder
30 Bluebonnet state
32 Clock sound
33 Something old
34 Celts
35 —— the hills
37 City of Utah
39 Rights org.
41 Olives, carrot curls, etc.
45 Half: Prefix
46 "To —— with Love"
50 Kind of pot
53 Certain committee
55 Western lake
56 Beliefs
57 Part of R.R.
58 Place for a Concorde
59 Zola girl
60 "I could —— horse"
61 Struck
63 "Exodus" author
64 Soccer star
67 Afterthoughts: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	53	Sunny
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	48	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	3	37	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	53	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	53	Overcast
HELSINKI	4	39	Sunny
ISTANBUL	13	55	Rain
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Overcast
LISBON	17	62	Cloudy
LONDON	12	53	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	29	68	Cloudy
MADRID	14	57	Sunny
MILAN	12	53	Overcast
MONTREAL	3	37	Rain
MOSCOW	2	35	Sunny
MUNICH	5	41	Overcast
NEW YORK	15	59	Rain
NICE	16	61	Cloudy
OSLO	4	39	Rain
PARIS	12	53	Rain
PRAGUE	7	44	Overcast
ROME	19	66	Cloudy
SOFIA	6	42	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	7	44	Cloudy
TEHRAN	19	66	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	27	80	Cloudy
TUNIS	23	73	Cloudy
VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
WARSAW	5	41	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	13	55	Rain
ZURICH	14	57	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 20, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following margins' symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d) - daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF213.35
— (d) Conbar SF128
— (d) Grobar SF660
— (d) Stockbar SF859

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— Crossbow Fund SF4.61
— CSP Fund SF23.41
— ITF Fund N.V. SF7.05

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.25
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.57

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF254
— (d) Canasec SF507
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF72.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF66
— (d) Energie-Valor SF68.50
— (d) Ussec SF657
— (d) Europa-Valor SF134

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM20.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM72.50

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $17.36
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $83.45
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $16.23
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $29.94
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $11.34

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $21.40
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.03

JARDINE FLEMING
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $46.23
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $11.46

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) Lloyds Int. Grwth Fd SF397.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF355

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $101.08
— (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.82

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,581.50
— (r) Securwiss SF957

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF455.25
— (d) Intervalor SF63
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF363.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF209.75
— (d) Univ Bond Select SF83.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF90.38

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. sh SF33.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF72.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF74.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF165.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF68
— (d) Globinvest SF61
— (d) Pacific Invest SF72.50
— (d) Romasac-Invest SF732
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh SF110.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Br Est. SF161

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM15.05
— (d) Europafonds DM32.50
— (d) Unifonds DM19.25
— (d) Unirenta DM42.90
— (d) Unispecial I DM56.10

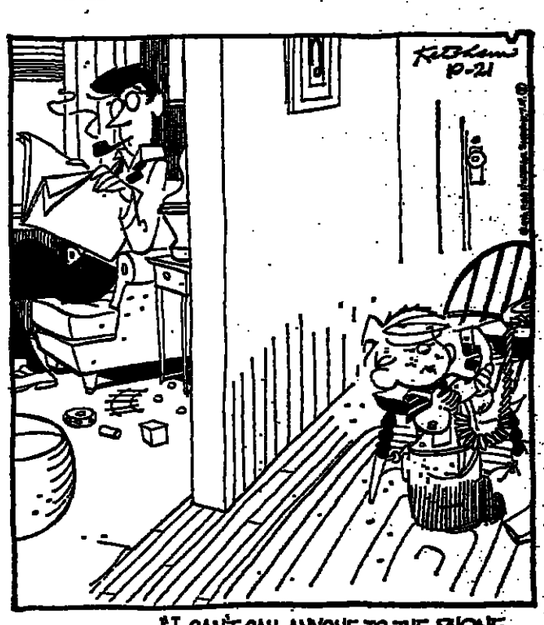
Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $6.88
(d) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF) $5.19
Austral Select Fd. $2.07
(w) Brownlyest $13.81
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd $12.27
(d) Can. Secur Growth Fd $4.73
(d) A.G.P Japan Fd. $7.99
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,145
(d) Citadel Fund $3.06
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $852.99
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.83
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs $12.80
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V $8.73
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.51
(w) D.G.C. $36.96
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $0.53
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $12.96
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $11.86
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,032
(w) First Intern't Fd. $125.61
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.25
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.07
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $37.69
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr. SF1,696
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF68.73
(d) Fonditalia $9.22
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.67
(w) Future Australia Fd. $8.50
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.72
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV $7,249
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $35.63
(d) Icofund $8.35
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.40
(w) Intermarket Fund $114.64
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $24.52
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.39
(r) Invest Atlantiques $33.68
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund $7.74
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A $7.01
(w) Japan Growth Fund $117.17
(d) Japan Selection Fund $48.27
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $18.56
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,859
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int.F $11.11
(w) Kleinwort Benz Jap. F. $21.70
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $31.04
(w) Lexfund $19.54
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $36.49
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.20
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.43
(d) Neuwirth Int Fund $2.04
(w) N.A.M.F $36.18
(w) Nippon Fund $43.64
(w) Nor Amer. Inv Fund $6.12
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $3.87
(r) Pegasus Interna'l $5.85
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $20.49
(d) Renta Fund LF1,225
(d) Rentinvest LF904
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.27
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF91.90
Share Realty N.V. SF16.51
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM28.00
(d) Soros Fund $941.45
(w) Star Fund $4.87
(w) Talent Global Fund $8.87
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $26.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $26.59
(w) Transpacific Fund $20.57
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $2.89
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd. $11.42
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.96
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,229.51
(w) West Properties N.V. $1,495.45
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $296.49
(w) Worldwide Securities $47.19
(w) Worldwide Special $3,513.19

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — Asked; b — bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EGGBO
DRATY
NEURED
PRITOM



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RUMMY ALIAS EIGHTY MARAUD
Answer: *Could be a nice figure*—A TIDY SUM

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

FRIENDS AND LOVERS

By Robert Brain. Basic Books. 287 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN our society, says Robert Brain, friendship is the poor relation of romantic love, a consolation prize for the lonely. Romantic love is regarded as a feast and friendship mere bread and butter. We sacralize romantic or sensual love with marriage, but leave friendship to shift for itself, to survive as well as it can the encroachments of married "togetherness" and "team spirit." In all the world, according to "Friends and Lovers," only Western civilization is so sophisticated as to condescend to friendship, which, in Mr. Brain's words, "makes the world go round."

It is not only the invidious comparison with romantic love and sensual passion that impoverishes the idea of friendship in Western society: The fear of homosexuality, usually unfounded in true friendship, also plays a part. Furthermore, says Mr. Brain, friendship is seen as a homely, unexciting sentiment: It has none of the sound and fury of sex and romantic love.

Our "whole person," as we now consider ourselves, is often regarded as halved by friendship, but doubled by love. Love is the great magnifier, writes Mr. Brain, and friendship is often treated as a mere interim activity while we rest from our ardors. Like aggression and hate, love has glamour, while friendship is all too often conceived as a mere 'eak in our sense of privacy.

Yet, if we accept the argument of "Friends and Lovers" friendship can do more to allay our terrible loneliness than romantic love. Love, Mr. Brain claims, is a temporary high and friendship is a constant. In love, we exaggerate ourselves; in friendship we express ourselves. Love idealises us while it lasts; friendship concretizes us. While love is almost always risky, friendship is relatively safe.

Both democracy and Christianity, in Mr. Brain's view, have inadvertently tended to cheapen friendship. Everyone in a democracy, theoretically, loves everyone else and the Christian injunction to love thy neighbor as thyself turns friendship from a personal need or quest into a general principle. Amid the emotional ambiguities of our "freedom," each of us must construct a personal network of emotional security to replace the old structures of church, convention, community and family. In fact, the author suggests, friends are the only family many of us have.

Jean Cocteau remarked that we doubled our loneliness by marrying. This may be true, unless we retain our friends and become friends with our spouse. If we do not, we live in "a dual solitude," a privacy that is its own dubious reward. Not to have a friend is to be almost autistic. Like the schizophrenic, we have to talk to ourselves.

What Mr. Brain proposes in "Friends and Lovers" is to look at these two contracts in Western society through the eyes of anthropology, which is his particular discipline. In this connection, he has some highly critical things to say about "armchair" anthropologists such as Robert Ardrey, whose "Territorial Imperative" became so dear to our hearts, and about Konrad Lorenz's glib extrapolations from the behavior of birds and animals.

We are subject, Mr. Brain says, to no such simple instinctive programming. It can be inferred from our nature or our faculties, however, that we do need to express and to extend our personalities. If we know others, we become strangers to ourselves. The "complementarity and reciprocity" of true friendship are more replenishing, according to Mr. Brain, than the *post coitum tristis* of passionate love. Each sentiment has its place, and should not be confused with the other. While love and sex are great upstagers, our sanity and our happiness may rest more firmly on a foundation of friendship.

In its own clumsy way, American society has attempted to provide new structures to supplant those we have destroyed. Singles bars and computerized dating are attempts to replace community as a source of contact. Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Brain is rather hard on sex, and romantic love and this is perhaps the one area in which he has little to say that is fresh, exhuming instead all the old arguments against the romantic agony without explaining why we remain in its thrall.

One wishes, too, that he might have given more prominence in his book to the increased potential for platonic male-female friendships as a result of a continuing emancipation of women and the consequent widening of their frames of reference. It might be expected that the new equality between men and women might also help friendship and sex to achieve peaceful coexistence, a possibility not given much space by Mr. Brain.

Without subscribing to "unisex" formulations, it should be easier now for men to form the kind of *fundamental* contact that Lionel Tiger calls "bonding" and that he restricted to men. It should not be difficult to show that man's historical relation to women is no less natural or organic. While friendships in one's own sex may be deeply reassuring, it is also conceivable that, in overstressing this kind of contact, we may be begging the question of our deep-seated androgyny. What men are accustomed to call the "otherness" of women may correspond to the unexplored parts of themselves for which many of them feel such a profound yearning. To a certain degree male bonding may be not only a blessed expression of faith and trust, but also a form of whistling in the dark as well.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	A	R	E		T	A	T	A	R		F	I	I	I
I	C	O	N		A	D	O	B	E		L	I	P	S
J	A	M	E	S	R	O	S	E	N	Q	U	I	S	T
I	D	E	S	T			S	L	G	E		I	E	S
		C	E	L	T		E	I	R	E				
	S	T	O	R	T	E	D		R	E	D	A	C	T
A	T	I	L		E	M	E	U	S			O	M	A	R
B	E	D	R	O	O	M	E	W	S	E	W	S	L	E
A	R	A	M			S	T	A	I	N		I	V	E
S	E	L	E	C	T		S	I	T	U	A	T	E	
			E	A	R	L		L	O	R	O			
F	L	A		D	T	E	U			E	R	N	E	S
R	O	Y	L	I	C	H	T	E	N	S	T	E	I	N
E	Y	E	S		K	U	A	L	A		A	N	N	E
T	E	S	T		S	A	S	S	Y		S	E	E	D

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South made a highly questionable opening bid of one heart on the diagramed deal. This landed him eventually in three hearts, and this would have given him a reasonable score if he had played the hand a little better.

West began by scoring two club winners, and in response to a high-low signal continued the suit to give his partner a ruff. East returned a low diamond, and South put up the king without much hope. West duly won with the ace and played his last club. South ruffed with the heart jack, reaching this position.

NORTH
♠ A98742
♡ KJ3
◇ 5
♣ Q102

WEST	EAST
♠ KJ	♠ 1053
♡ 6	♡ 1097
◇ AQ10872	◇ J943
♣ AK54	♣ J3

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q6
♡ AQ852
◇ K6
♣ 9876

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	2 ◇	2 ♠	Pass
2 NT.	3 ♣	3 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club king.

Then South played too quickly. He entered his hand with trump lead and ruffed his losing diamond. In doing so, he promoted a trump trick for East, and lost the inevitable spade trick for down two, 200 points to East-West.

South should, of course, have played the ace and another spade in the diagramed position. He would then have been able to ruff his diamond loser eventually with a low trump instead of an honor for down one.

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eds, on Aid of Designated Hitter Driessen, re a Triumph Away From Making Mark

By Murray Chass

W YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Cincinnati Reds, determined ove the baseball world they he modern equivalent of the Yankees, defeated the new ees, 6-3, last night at Yankee m and took a lead of three s to none in the World

Reds, who ignored the weather and a weak Yankee to win their 1000th Series can become the first Na League team in more than ars to win two consecutive Series by beating the Yan in game No. 4. But they'll to wait until tomorrow

Baseball commissioner Kuhn this afternoon called onight's game because of ment weather.

winning game, in the used a three-hit output by Driessen, who serves as the ated hitter they would not use, and two runs in by George Foster, the leagues' leading run pro this season.

Zachry, the 24-year-old starter, and Will McEna who relieved him in the th inning, scattered eight and allowed the Yankees to se their run total in the games to six.

would like to win the World to prove to people that we not a fluke last year," y Anderson, the proud Cin manager, said, alluding team's seven-game victory the Boston Red Sox. "I to prove that this is one greatest teams of all time; d like baseball to look at sam as a credit to baseball time."

Reds will use Gary Nolan r pitcher in trying to com a four-game sweep tomorrow

Billy Martin, the de d Yankee manager, has d Ed Figueroa to pitch and only optimistic move of the he said that Ken Holtzman, as been ignored in the play od the Series thus far, would the fifth game.

He the status of the fourth was still in question because rain forecast, Martin was if a postponement would Martin said, "It would've before we started the

Yankees, who suffered ame sweeps only twice in previous 29 appearances in ries, reached the brink last because they squandered too scoring opportunities and itchers couldn't hold the

left 11 runners on base e only runs they got came fourth on Oscar Gamble's ring single and in the n on a home run by Jim , who rarely hits homers. have shown nothing of losive offense they featur ing the season and they not given any indication wing it before the Series

I think we can come back?" asked, repeating a ques Yes, I think we can come My guys aren't quitters. a quitter."

in, however, didn't sound convincing, perhaps not even to himself. This is his first World Series as a manager and he cannot be enjoying it.

This also is the first World Series in which the teams are using the designated hitter. Anderson reiterated his intense dislike for it, even though Driessen, who otherwise would have been sitting on the bench, started a three-run outburst against Dock Ellis in the second inning, hit a homer in the fourth and doubled in the sixth.

"I'm more convinced than I've ever been," Anderson said. "The designated hitter doesn't belong in baseball. It's a joke to baseball."

Driessen, a 25-year-old first baseman who doesn't get to play too much because of Tony Perez, said he had grown to like being the designated hitter very much, although he would rather play all the time.

He would also rather play in warmer weather; it was less than 50 degrees last night.

To keep warm, the players on both teams wore thermal underwear and sat near portable heaters that were placed in the dugouts and in the bullpens.

Of all the ways of keeping warm, Graig Nettles offered the most positive solution as far as the Yankees were concerned. "Get a lead," the Yankees' third baseman said.

The Yankees, though, didn't heed his advice. The Reds erupted for three runs against Dock Ellis in the second inning and took an early lead just as they had in the first two games.



Dan Driessen

Ellis was starting against the Reds for the first time since he deliberately hit three batters and threw at two more in a game in 1974 when he was a Pittsburgh Pirate. This time, it was the Reds who hit him—not especially hard but enough to string together four hits.

Driessen, one of the Reds Ellis hit in that bizarre game two seasons ago, started the right-hander's problems by reaching first on a bouncer that Ellis deflected to Willie Randolph at second. It seemed as if Randolph had a good chance to get Driessen, but his throw was high and pulled Chris Chambliss off the base.

After Driessen stole second, Foster bounced a fly ball over the right-center-field fence for a ground-rule double that gave the Reds a 1-0 lead.

Bench was next and he hit a soft liner that ticked off the glove of a leaping Chambliss for a single. Foster stopped at third on the hit, then scored as Cesar Geronimo forced Bench at second.

The Reds, who seem to have solid hitters and adept base-stealers throughout their lineup, sent Geronimo on his way to stealing second and Thurman Munson's throw arrived ahead of him. However, Fred Stanley couldn't handle it and Geronimo was safe with the Reds' fifth successful steal in six Series attempts.

That steal was important because Dave Concepcion followed with a bloop single to left and Geronimo raced home with the third run. Ellis finally induced Pete Rose to ground into a double play, ending the inning.

With sharper fielding, the Yankees could have emerged from that inning with a smaller deficit, perhaps even none at all. But it was 3-0 and again they had to fight to catch up.

In their half of the first inning Mickey Rivers bunted and reached first safely when Zachry threw the ball badly to first. It was the first time Rivers reached base in the Series, and even though it wasn't a hit, it was a good first step. But before Rivers could say, "Thanks, George," to George Steinbrenner, the owner, for his most recent pep talk, the fleet Yankee runner took too many steps away from first and Zachry picked him off.

Cincinnati added a run when Driessen led off the fourth with the National League's first home run by a designated hitter. Two batters later, after Bench hit his second single, Martin removed Ellis and brought in Grant Jackson, who picked off Bench and retired Geronimo on a fly ball.

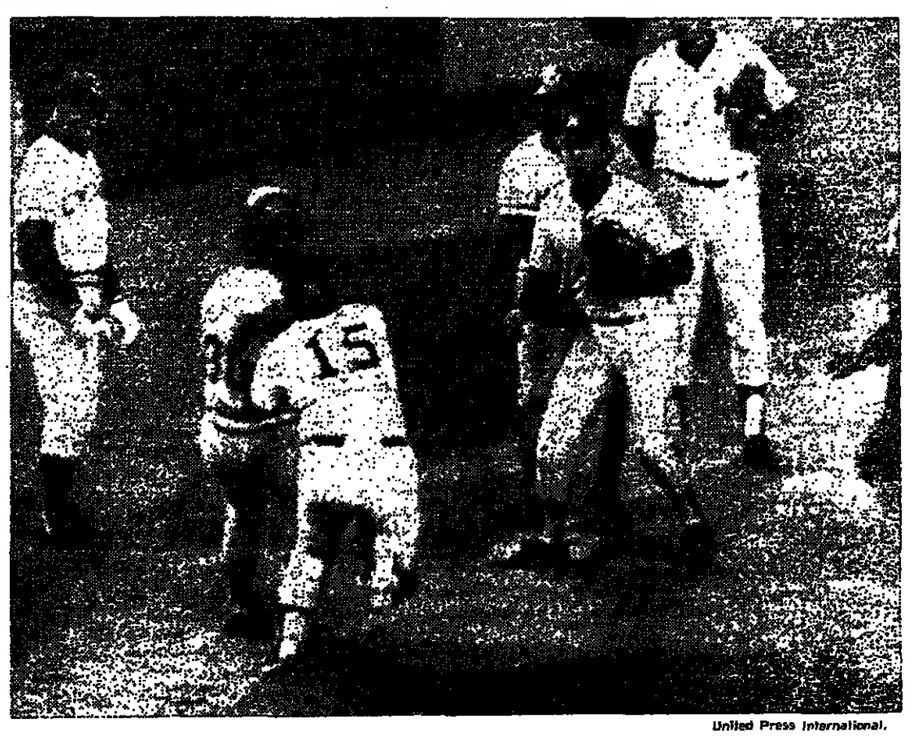
The Yankees finally got something going in their half of the fourth. Chambliss led with a single and after Carlos May struck out, and Zachry walked Nettles, Oscar Gamble, playing right field as part of the Yankees' left-handed hitting platoon, followed with a single to center and the Yankees had their first run. However, they couldn't score their second because Randolph popped out and Elrod Hendricks, batting for Stanley, flied out.

Three innings later Jim Mason, who replaced Stanley at shortstop, hit a home run. The blow into the right field stands was a rare sight for Mason because he hit only one homer in 217 times at bat during the Yankee season.

Zachry walked Rivers and Roy White forced Rivers at second. But Munson lined a single to right and Sparky Anderson decided it was time for his relief crew to take over. So Will McEnaney came in and promptly retired Chambliss on an inning-ending grounder.

Jackson shut down the Reds' attack for three innings, giving the Yankees time to catch up. But the left-hander finally gave out in the eighth inning and needed relief help from Dick Tidrow. Rose started Jackson's trouble with a single to center and Ken Griffey added to it by getting his first hit of the Series, a single that snapped a 0-for-11 streak. When Joe Morgan lined a double along the right field line, Rose scampered home. Griffey raced to third and Martin walked slowly to the mound.

The Reds scored one more run in the inning, when White just missed catching Foster's sinking line drive to left with the bases loaded. The hit went for a single and kept the bases loaded, but Bench grounded into a double play.



United Press International.

SIX IS A CROWD—Yanks catcher Munson tags out Reds' Ken Griffey in rundown between third and home as Reds' Joe Morgan makes it into third base safely behind Yanks' Graig Nettles. Play in 8th started when Tony Perez hit a grounder to Nettles.

Winners Call Extra Batter a Farce

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Even though his Danny Driessen is out-hitting the Yankees' designated hitters by more than 200 points and has played a major role in the Reds' 3-0 lead in the World Series, Cincinnati manager Sparky Anderson is convinced more than ever the rule is a farce and "a joke."

Anderson, after last night watching Driessen bang out three hits in three at bats including a fourth-inning home run to lead the Reds' 6-2 victory, said:

"It's just not right to have one of your big bombers in there replacing your pitcher. A pitcher is part of this game."

Although he is in a commanding position, Anderson said he would not revert to his original threat of going without a DH to "show the American League up."

"No," Anderson said, "we'll have Danny in there tomorrow."

Anderson did, however, hedge on his original statement that the Series would most likely go seven games.

"We still have only three," he said. "They (the Yankees) could come back, it's always possible."

Driessen, who is batting .455 in the three games, admitted that the DH rule has helped him in the Series, but added, "I'd still rather play every day."

When asked how he kept himself in the game between at-bats last night—especially in light of the cold weather—Driessen said: "It's boring at times but I went into the clubhouse to keep warm.

"I drank a lot of coffee and Sparky said I could do anything I wanted, just as long as I didn't drink any liquor. But there wasn't any liquor there anyway; I think it was probably all in the press box."

Even before last night's game, Sparky also had a lot to say about the American League's DH rule.

"It takes most of the thinking away from a manager," he said, "and makes morons out of all 24 of us—including me. You don't need baseball managers with it. Just get a bunch of Harvard professors and let them run the game, they'll do just as well. Whoever invented that rule ought to feel proud. Not understanding anything about baseball, he made an idiotic change.

"Suppose I'm behind, 4-1, as early as the third inning. If I want to send up a pinch-hitter, I have to think, Bob Bailey or Dan Driessen, not only from a lefty-righty view, but according to which one I think I might need more later. I might keep both, and use Ed Armbrister. And if I guess wrong, I'll get second-guessed, which is fine.

"But with the DH, all I have to do is put Bailey or Driessen into the batting order, and sit back like a dummy. If they change pitchers, I can change the DH: big deal. I don't have to save anybody and I don't have to do anything, because if I do make late pitching changes I won't be using a pinch-hitter anyhow.

"It's terrible, it's moronic, and I hope the authorities wake up to that and get rid of it. It's not my business to run baseball and make the rules, and it's certainly easier to sit back and play with this rule. But it is up to me to express my honest opinion about it."

Box Score of 3d Game

CINCINNATI (6)	ab	r	h	bi	NEW YORK (2)	ab	r	h	bi
Rose, 3b	5	1	2	0	Rivers, cf	4	0	2	0
Griffey, rf	4	0	1	0	White, lf	3	0	0	0
Morgan, 2b	4	1	1	1	Munson, c	5	0	3	0
Perez, 1b	4	0	0	0	Chambliss, 1b	5	1	1	0
Driessen, dh	3	2	3	1	May, dh	4	0	0	0
Foster, lf	4	1	2	2	Nettles, 3b	3	0	0	0
Bench, c	4	0	2	0	Gamble, rf	3	0	1	1
Geronimo, cf	4	1	1	1	Piniella, rf	1	0	0	0
Concepcion, ss	4	0	1	1	Randolph, 2b	4	0	0	0
Zachry, p	0	0	0	0	Stanley, ss	1	0	0	0
McEnaney, p	0	0	0	0	Hendricks, ph	1	0	0	0
					Mason, ss	1	1	1	1
					Veles, ph	1	0	0	0
					Ellis, p	0	0	0	0
					Jackson, p	0	0	0	0
					Tidrow, p	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	39	6	13	6	TOTAL	35	2	8	2

Cincinnati	030	102	60—6
New York	000	100	100—2

E—Zachry, Morgan. DP—Cincinnati 1, New York 3. LOB—Cincinnati 4, New York 11. 2B—Foster, Driessen, Morgan. HR—Driessen, Mason. SB—Driessen, Geronimo.

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so	wp
Zachry (W)	6 2-3	6	2	2	5	6	0
McEnaney	2 1/3	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ellis (L)	3 1/3	7	4	4	0	1	0
Jackson	3 2/3	4	2	2	0	3	0
Tidrow	2	2	0	0	1	1	0

T—2:40. A—56,667.

NFL Passers Go Far With Running

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Steve Grogan, a big, rugged 23-year-old from the plains of Kansas, showed Monday night what a quarterback who cares to run can do to defenses. Grogan, 6 feet 4 and 205 pounds, destroyed the New York Jets in the Patriots' 41-7 victory, as he rushed for 103 yards and scored two touchdowns. He has six for the season, which puts him up with league leaders.

In the National Football League, a quarterback will gain more than 100 yards rushing in a game about once every five years. When that happens, many offensive backfield coaches begin to fantasize.

If a quarterback can outrun linebackers, as Grogan did against the Jets on a 41-yard touchdown dash out of a broken play, the temptation is to put quarterback-run plays—the draws and rollouts—into the offense because the average NFL defense is not equipped to handle them. It has neither coverage nor keys against a running quarterback since it is accustomed to seeing him run only two or three times by accident—scrambling—rather than by design.

Joe Namath was impressed with Grogan's performance. He said: "There is no limit to where he can go. But he can't keep running the way he does. He has to realize a quarterback is a valuable property."

In five games Grogan has carried the ball 28 times, mostly by plan, for 205 yards. Among other quarterbacks, Jim Zorn, the Seattle rookie, is a distant second with 110, and he has been running for his life.

Miami's Bob Griese has 101. He will risk running when his receivers are covered. It is a risk because he has been hurt a lot. Also, his offensive line has a weakness at right tackle this season and he has to take off frequently.

Baltimore's Bert Jones has 105 yards and is similar to Grogan—big, tough, fast and delighted to run. Jones also appreciates what an important dimension his running can add to the offense.

The opposite are passers like the Cardinals' Jim Hart, who will hardly ever run. He had a shot at running for a first down near the Dallas goal on Sunday, but instead threw a pass that the Cowboys' Randy Hughes intercepted in the endzone. Hart is slow and wears a Namath-type brace. "I'd be crazy to run," he said.

Two Sundays ago seven quarterbacks were knocked out of action, including Terry Bradshaw of the Steelers, who is big, rugged and likes to run. The position seems to lend itself to injury because the quarterback cannot protect himself well, especially when passing, and everyone is after him—pass rushers, linebackers, blitzing safeties.

The Patriots need to keep Grogan healthy if they are to challenge for a playoff position. Their problem is that to reach the playoffs they need to keep him running.

"I don't like to see him run," says Steve Nelson, the New England linebacker. "He's our most valuable player and as soon as he crosses the line of scrimmage he's in danger."

Lions Cut Mann

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 20 (UPI).—Errol Mann, the Lions' placekicker who is the team's all-time scoring leader, was given his release yesterday by the National Football League club.

Mann came to Detroit as a free agent in 1969 and stayed long enough to score 636 points. Also released was Ian Sunter, a Canadian kickoff specialist. Detroit signed Benny Ricardo, a 22-year-old soccer-style kicker, to replace Mann.

Mann had the fourth-highest field-goal percentage (66.2) in NFL history and twice in the last four years led the NFL in percentage.

But he had hit only four of 10 attempts this season and only one of five past the 40-yard line. He also missed an extra point and club officials had been dissatisfied with his kickoffs.

Trouble in Stands

FOXBORO, Mass., Oct. 20 (AP).—It was rougher in the stands than on the field during the New England Patriots-New York Jets game Monday night.

While New England was beating the Jets, 41-7, two fans died of heart attacks, at least 30 persons required hospital treatment for injuries suffered in fights and bottle throwing incidents, and a policeman's jaw was broken. One in the parking lot, a man was stabbed.

In all, 49 persons were arrested on charges stemming from incidents at the game.

"How can you figure things like this?" said Foxboro police chief Daniel McCarthy. "It's the first time we've had a situation as bad as this. You can hope and pray they never have another night game."

Officials speculated that the cause of the problems was a combination of alcohol, cold weather, a 9 p.m. starting time and the size of the crowd—50,887 ticketholders.

A Foxboro policeman had his jaw broken when he was assaulted; his gun was stolen, officials said. The thief waved the gun in the air and yelled "Come and get me." Fans scattered, and two other patrolmen subdued the man.

There were other problems, too. An elderly woman said she was hit over the head with a bottle, and one fan's wheelchair was reported stolen.

N. Zealand Plans To Discourage South Africa Tie

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The New Zealand government has decided to discourage sports groups from going to South Africa, but would not go as far as restricting passports, according to Minister of State Sir Keith Holyoake.

Sir Keith declined to say what steps the government might take in dealing with an organization which was planning to visit South Africa.

He was speaking at a press conference here after returning from New York where he had explained New Zealand's position on sporting contacts with South Africa to the United Nations General Assembly.

Asked whether the government would actively discourage sporting contacts between the two countries, Sir Keith said: "There would be an element of discouragement."

His UN mission was seen as a major repair effort after black African countries boycotted the Montreal Olympic Games last July in the wake of a New Zealand All-Blacks rugby union team tour of South Africa. Until then, the New Zealand government had opposed South Africa's apartheid policy, but insisted it would not interfere with sporting bodies' overseas contacts.

oman Has Role, but No Vote, Direction of IOC's Actions

By Alex Frere

ELONA, Oct. 20 (UPI).—orld of sport where men ake up the rules even they no longer play all es, Monique Berlioux has ptional role.

e past five years she has e director of the Interna Olympic Committee, the governing body of amateur. As director she has about what happens at mpics, no vote concerning s in the four years in between the Games. She is not like the other 78 members far have neglected to invite women into their "club."

the nine years she has th the IOC, four serving he late president Avery e, Berlioux has played a nd sometimes controver in the Olympic move

outspoken remarks—most when she annoyed Canadians by referring to "collar" of security which ruined the Montreal have been matched by ing organization capacity nd the scenes at Olympic ters.

r it is no mystery why trol sport. "Men do not ideas of women being in sport and in my ex I have found they systematically get rid of any woman ws any promise in that by discouraging her,"

to fight it all the way here I am."

ined the IOC in 1967 by She fell off a bicycle, leg and decided to write ript about the Olympics nvalescing. "I showed it to some IOC members and a month later they phoned me and offered me the job of information director."

In those days the IOC was like "rather a large family," Brundage ran virtually everything from his office in Chicago and the IOC headquarters at the Château de Vidy in Lausanne was just decoration.

Lord Killanin took over after the tragic Munich Games in 1972 and immediately everything changed. By now she had been given the title of director and Killanin's more democratic style channeled much more work through the Lausanne headquarters.

Her knowledge of sport—she competed on the French swim team at the 1948 Olympics and was French freestyle and backstroke champion for 15 years—has helped the IOC over many hurdles, though her direct views have not always been what the IOC has wanted to hear.

"I believe in saying what I think. It is much better to be open," she said at an interview during the most recent session of the IOC's executive board here.

She quickly illustrated the point by talking about one of the IOC's most sensitive subjects—the rule defining an amateur.

"I think the IOC was wrong when it redrafted the rule. It has opened the door halfway to professionals. If you do that you might as well open it all the way and allow professionals and amateurs in the Games. But that, of course," she added with a smile, "is just my view."

She agrees there should be women in the IOC but points out it is not easy to find them because very few sports federations have women on their boards. "Even women's basketball is run by men," she said.

"I think the IOC must persuade the federations to include more women in their ranks, then the IOC can elect some genuinely useful women. There is no point electing a woman just because she is a woman."

s Barely Survives

ILONA, Oct. 20 (UPI).—the flu, local favorite Orantes struggled to ver Chile's little-known Pierola 4-6, 6-0, 6-2 the second round of the Spanish International ampionships.

French Soccer Soon to Reach Electronic Age

BOULOGNE, France, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—France soon will experiment with an electronic refereeing system at a soccer match in Monaco. The system, which took six years to develop, is manned by three booths near the field.

If one of the judges thinks a foul has been committed he presses a button. But only if a second official takes similar action within two seconds will the infringement be signaled.

Boulogne naval engineer Jacques Moreau, who designed the system, believes that refereeing this way will be fair. The snag is that it costs 200,000 francs ($40,000) to install and then there are fees for three referees at every match.

Islanders Sole Unbeaten Club In NHL After Scoring Barrage

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Oct. 20 (UPI).—Bob Nystrom scored two first-period goals within 15 seconds and J.P. Parise added two more goals as the New York Islanders defeated the Vancouver Canucks, 6-1, last night to remain the only unbeaten team in the National Hockey League.

After Vancouver's Dennis Ververgaert opened the scoring at 5:19 of the opening period, Nystrom scored his fourth goal of the season, at 8:26, and then put the Islanders ahead to stay with a breakaway tally at 8:41.

The Islanders, who have won five and tied one, broke open the contest in the second period on goals by Parise, Lorne Henning and Ed Westfall.

Blues 6, Bruins 5

At St. Louis, Claude Larose and Garry Unger scored goals 42 seconds apart in the third period to give the Blues a 6-5 triumph and stop Boston's winning streak at four games. Larose tied the game at 5-5 by slipping the puck under Boston goalie Gerry Cheevers at 8:11 of the final period for his second goal of the game. Unger scored his fifth goal of the season at 8:53.

Canadiens 6, Capitals 0

At Landover, Md., Montreal goalie Ken Dryden recorded his 28th career shutout as the Canadiens blanked Washington, 6-0. Dryden turned away 24 Capitals' shots in recording his second shutout of the season and fourth career shutout over the expansion team.

Barons 3, Black Hawks 0

At Richfield, Ohio, Dennis Maruk scored a goal and assisted on another and Gilles Meloche produced a shutout as Cleveland defeated Chicago, 3-0. Former Black Hawk Jim Pappin got the first goal of the game late in the second period for Cleveland, and Maruk made it 2-0 just 31 seconds into the third period; he had set up Pappin's goal with an interception. Greg Smith scored the final goal.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
NY Islanders	5	0	1	11	36	9
Atlanta	5	2	0	10	25	26
NY Rangers	4	3	0	8	31	29
Philadelphia	2	3	1	5	17	23
Smythe Division						
St. Louis	4	3	0	8	23	28
Chicago	4	3	0	8	22	16
Colorado	2	4	0	4	18	21
Minnesota	1	5	0	2	16	28
Vancouver	1	5	0	2	14	30
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Montreal	6	2	0	12	41	16
Los Angeles	3	2	2	8	28	18
Pittsburgh	2	4	0	4	20	31
Detroit	1	3	1	3	15	18
Washington	1	4	1	3	14	31
Adams Division						
Boston	5	2	0	10	35	25
Cleveland	2	2	2	6	20	17
Buffalo	2	3	0	4	13	16
Toronto	1	2	2	4	21	23

Tuesday's Games

St. Louis 6, Boston 5 (Larose 2, Berenson, Unger, Lefley, Butler; Ratelle 2, McNab 2, Middleton).

Montreal 8, Washington 0 (Lapointe, Lemaire, P. Mahovlich, Risebrough, Lefleur, Savard).

Cleveland 3, Chicago 0 (Pappin, Maruk, Smith).

NY Islanders 6, Vancouver 1 (Parise 2, Nystrom 2, Henning, Westfall; Ververgaert).

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Houston 4, New England 4 (Mark Howe 2, Hughes, Connor; Earl 2, Lyle, Selwood).

Cincinnati 4, Minnesota 3 (Abgrall 2, Dudley, Stoughton; Adduono, Antonovich).

Quebec 6, Birmingham 5 (Tardif, Lacombe, Bernier, Cloutier, Bordeleau, Grenier; Napier 2, Nistico, Parda, P. Mahovlich).

Winnipeg 8, Indianapolis 1 (Lundstrom 2, Lesuk, Sullivan, Lindh, Hedberg; McDonald).

Edmonton 5, Phoenix 4 (Sather 2, Hornung, Morris, Merrell; Hall, Liddington, Popo, Fioreki).

Bayern Trails by Goal in Cup

PARIS, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Bayern Munich, bidding for a fourth successive European soccer title, lost 2-1 in Czechoslovakia tonight in the first leg of their second-round match. Overall, home teams set up leads to defend on foreign soil in two weeks.

Banik Ostrava led the West Germans, 2-0, at halftime but Gerd Mueller's headed goal means that Franz Beckenbauer and company can await the continuation in Munich confidently.

St-Etienne, last year's losing finalist, goes to PSV Eindhoven's home field with a 1-0 advantage, both the French club and the Dutchmen playing strong games.

With three first-half goals, Dinamo Kiev moved to a 4-0 victory over their Greek visitors, Paok Salonika. Leonid Buryak scored two of the Ukrainian goals.

Elsewhere goals were scarce. In Turkey, Trabzonspor set up a 1-0 lead over England's Liverpool, thanks to a second-half penalty. In Hungary, Ferencvaros took a goal lead, 1-0, over the East Germans of Dynamo Dresden.

The Cupwinners' Cup produced a basket of goals. MTK Budapest shocked Dinamo Tbilisi in Soviet Georgia, winning 4-1. In Portugal, Boavista beat Levski Spartak, Bulgaria, 3-1, and the Poles of Slask Wroclaw, boosted by a first-minute goal, sent their Irish visitors, Bohemians, back to Dublin three goals down.

In the all-British tie in this competition, Southampton beat Northern Ireland's Carrick Rangers, 5-2, with England's Mick Channon scoring twice.

Another English team, Queen's Park Rangers, did well to hold Slovan Bratislava to a 3-3 draw in the UEFA Cup. Stan Bowles scored in each half for Rangers, who led 2-1 at the interval and trailed 3-2 before Bowles scored a brilliant equalizer.

In Sofia, Academik beat their Italian visitors, Milan, 4-3.



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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Taking the Low Road

WASHINGTON—It has been traditional in most presidential campaigns that the men running for president take the high road and their running mates for vice-president take the low road. For some reason it hasn't happened this year.

I discovered this when I took the high road the other day and found a lonely traffic cop sitting in his car.



Buchwald

"You're the first person I've seen up here since the presidential campaign started," he said.

"Where is everybody?" I asked.

"I have no idea," he said. "They sent me up here after the political conventions just to make sure everything was all right. They told me to expect Ford and Carter and busloads of press and campaign aides and advance men. My job was to keep the traffic on the high road moving along. But I haven't had a thing to do."

I looked along the high road and it was completely empty. It was an eerie feeling. "You mean to say neither Carter nor Ford *has used the high road once?*"

"Nope," he said. "As far as I can tell from my radio, they've both taken the low road. I don't understand it. The low road is made of dirt. It has ruts in it and is full of muck and mire. Why they'd want to take it when we have a beautiful concrete highway up here is beyond me."

* * *

"That's funny," I told the cop, "because Ford insisted only last week he was taking the high road, but Carter was taking the low road. Then Carter said he tried to take the high road, but Ford wouldn't let him. I wonder if they even know where the high road is."

"Oh, they know where it is, all right," the cop said. "In their nomination speeches they both promised to take it. Millions of people came up here to see them. But in spite of their vows neither man has seen fit to take it just once."

"Maybe their aides won't let them take it. Perhaps the people running Carter's and Ford's campaigns have told them that if they take the high road no one will vote for them. After all, there are a lot more people who live on the low road, and that's where the votes are."

"Well, they're wrong," the cop said. "The American people expect their presidents to take the high road. That's why we went to so much expense to build it. Nobody likes to see the man they're going to elect as their leader for the next four years throwing mud and rocks at the other fellow. The low road was built for vice-presidential candidates only. That's why we didn't pave it."

"You have a point," I admitted. "As a matter of fact, I came up here on the high road in hopes of getting a glimpse of Ford and Carter myself."

"Well, don't hold your breath," *the cop said. "I hear they are* both taking the low road for their third debate. It's going to be messier than a stock-car race. Listen, I have a police-car radio stationed on the low road coming in."

* * *

"This is Car 99. The President's limousine is coming through the muck, and Carter's limousine is now trying to pass him. Carter is throwing a fistful of mud at Ford, and the President has just picked up some mire to sling at Carter. Should we intervene?"

Headquarters' voice came over the radio. "No, Car 99, it's not our business to interfere with the candidates. Just keep the low road clear so the television people can cover it."

"Roger! Dole is now throwing mud at Carter and Mondale, and Mondale is throwing garbage at Ford and Dole and Nixon."

"We've got you, Car 99. Do you need assistance?"

"Connally is throwing mud at Carter now, and Butz is throwing manure at anyone he can hit. We could use some help."

Headquarters came over the radio. "Car 76, come in Car 76."

"That's me!" the cop I was with said excitedly. "This is Car 76."

"Go down to the low road and give Car 99 help."

"What about the high road?" the cop asked.

"It doesn't look as if we'll need anyone up there—at least not until after Election Day."

The outdoor audiences, sitting on café terraces or strolling a few main boulevards, are as tight with their centimes as they are with their smiles and applause.

'Wanton Creativity' on the Streets of Paris

By James F. Clarity

PARIS (NYT).—With the chill of autumn, the performers in Paris theaters, concert halls and cabarets are playing to full houses again, profitably and warmly.

But out in the cold of the capital's street, with the disappearance of balmy nights and foreign tourists, this is the start of the toughest season for the street performers of Paris who, with or without talent, try to *make a living amusing skeptical* audiences with acts ranging from declamations of poetry through pantomime to the mere screeching of "Cuckoo! Meooooow!"

The outdoor audiences, sitting on café terraces or strolling a few main boulevards, are as tight with their centimes as they are with their smiles and applause. But the street performers reflect the city's self-image as a place where wanton creativity still flourishes in impertinence and the spirit that, in Paris, anyone who feels like it can "do his number"—*faire son numéro*—in public.

Some street entertainers try for inside work and contracts but most have little hope of wealth or fame and some have disdain bordering on contempt for their sheltered colleagues playing indoors.

Verlaine, Rimbaud

"Me, I earn my keep by the sweat of my poetry," said 35-year-old Francis Revillon, who has been working the streets of the Latin Quarter since he was 15. Revillon had just finished 10 minutes of shouting stanzas of Verlaine and Rimbaud over the clamor of night traffic and customer conversation at the Deux Magots café at St. Germain-des-Prés.

For a night of declamation, he said, he would earn about 200 francs—$40—half what he'd make on a good night in the tourist season.

"This *scarf I wear," he said,* "has nothing to do with style. It is to protect my throat. I can only declaim every other day and I must never cough."

He smoked a cigarette and coughed, adding that he was also a spitter of flame, a poet, an impressionist painter and a magician. He put a coin up his nose that reappeared in his mouth and stabbed a pin through his earlobe that appeared to pierce his eardrum.

The Police Position

"Once I sold a painting for 600 francs to Johnny Hallyday," he said, referring to the French pop singer. How long had it taken him to paint it? "A half hour," said Revillon, "plus 20 years."

Revillon said the police never bother street entertainers, though the performers are required to register as performers at police headquarters and are not supposed to stay very long in one place—just long enough to do a number and move on, making room for the next act.

Revillon, who said that "I have never paid taxes in my life," knows most of the regular performers who make a hurried nightly circuit including the Boulevard St. Germain, the Boulevard du Montparnasse and the Champs-Elysées. Most are his friends, one disgusts him, and the young mimes performing on the streets annoy him.

The one who disgusts Revillon is the old dirty man who for years has been delighting some passersby by pulling a large gray rubber rat out of his shabby overcoat and frightening women by shoving it at them. "He doesn't need the money he mooches," said Revillon. "He has a pension. He eats well every night at the same restaurant. He eats with his fingers!"

Revillon is contemptuous of the young mimes, who have only begun to play the streets in the last *few years,* because "they are the sons of the rich—they do it not to earn a living, but to have enough for a drink with their friends."

One of the young mimes is Vincent Brodin, who is 21 and has just started playing nightly on a corner of Boulevard St. Germain. As he put on his white-face makeup on a recent chilly night, Brodin talked about his art, which earns him about *$35 a night for a total of 90* minutes of performing.

"I admire Marcel Marceau," said Brodin, "but he is not my model. His art is technically excellent, but too sophisticated. Me, I try to mix magic with miming. I do easy tricks that people can understand, not ones that bother them trying to understand how it is done."

The Performance

Brodin, wearing a frayed tailcoat, striped polo shirt, red bow tie, a derby and gray spats, kept a crowd of 50 Parisians laughing as he brandished a whip to make an invisible flea do loops in the air, waited for something to jump off a roof through a tube, lost his balance on a tightrope chalked on the sidewalk.

A few blocks away, before Brodin went into his act, the loud Dixieland band of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts made its most obstreperous appearance of the fall season.

With the band were some 50 young men, naked except for shoes, running hunched over like apes in a hazing ritual for new students. One of the men offered amused watchers wine, another cigarettes. Another held his underpants in one hand and begged for coins with the other hand.

The streakers' run had just passed when a young woman with close-cropped blond hair and a ratty fur jacket began dancing wildly in front of the Deux Magots to the music of a saxophonist and guitarist.

She said later that she was really a painter and had been thrown out of some of the worst cafés in Paris, sometimes because of her haircut, sometimes because of her bare feet.

She protests against such expulsions, she said, by calling café owners and clients the worst names she can think of, like "dentists and lobotomists."

The dancing girl was replaced by a soft-voiced woman guitarist singing Spanish songs, who gave way to a man in a black cowboy hat and white-duck pants who put burning cigarette butts in his mouth, announcing that "I am also known around the world as the man who eats razor blades, so if anyone here has a heart condition you better not stay."

When he mouthed the 18th cigarette butt he was interrupted by Jeanne, a woman of about 60, who wandered among the onlookers carrying a feebly wheezing concertina. She squeezed it from time to time as she shrilled, "Cuckoo! Give us a bit of change, honey. Meooowww! What the hell is going on *around here? Cuckoo! Cuckoo!"*

Jeanne collected coins in a paper coffee cup marked "McDonald's." The cigarette-razor-blade man puffed smoke at her. She cursed him and moved on.



This saxophonist is among the street performers who make *occasional* forays into the Paris Métro.

Grgur Cupic

PEOPLE:

Some Unmentionables In a British Bar

"I am saving them for the nation," a British bar owner declared patriotically as he paid up £75 for a pair of black stockings once worn by Queen Victoria. Of course, nobody ever saw her wearing them. Heaven forfend! Alan East will put the stockings in a glass case over his bar, the Yew Tree Inn at Stoke-on-Trent. Victoria would not have been amused. The stockings came from a museum run by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which, so the report goes, is selling objects to raise money for a home for retired horses, a project that would certainly have met with Victorian approval.

* * *

Rome may be losing its chance of making the superspectacular "Superman" because of Marlon Brando's conviction for obscenity for his role in "Last Tango in Paris." The newspaper La Repubblica reported Wednesday that producers Elias and Alexander Salkind are moving elsewhere because of the Brando problem. Last January "Last Tango" was ruled obscene. Two-month suspended sentences were handed out to the producer, director, Brando and his co-star, Maria Schneider. Brando is to play Clark Kent's father in the film with Gene Hackman as Superman's enemy, Lex Luthor. So far the mild-mannered reporter's role has not been filled, Repubblica said.

* * *

Off the Mexican port of Vera Cruz, Rafael Hurtado, an octopus fisherman, found a 16th-century Spanish treasure of gold bars, bracelets and medallions. He thought his troubles were over. But now he is in jail, awaiting trial for selling the 51 pieces—without reporting his find to the government—to a jeweler for $3,000. Investigators say that the gold was worth at least $25,000. Archaeologists say that the treasure has a historical value beyond calculation.

* * *

Princess Michiko of Japan celebrated her 42d birthday Wednesday in Tokyo. She and Crown Prince Akihito have three children: Prince Hiro, 16, Prince Aya, 10, and Princess Nori, 7.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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